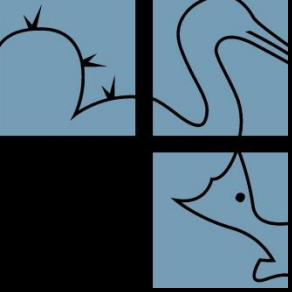


# Assessing the effects of freshwater inflows and other key drivers on the population dynamics of blue crab and white shrimp using a multivariate time-series modeling framework: Phase 2

Dr. Lindsay P. Scheef

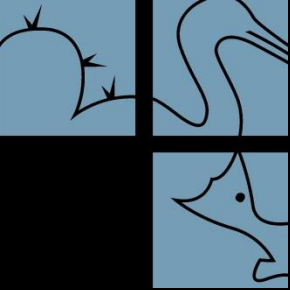
Dr. Edward J. Buskey

Mission-Aransas National Estuarine Research Reserve



# Phase 1 summary

- **Data from the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) Coastal Fisheries monitoring program, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) flow gage stations, and several other sources were acquired for 1982–2013**
- **Drivers of blue crab and white shrimp population dynamics were assessed using multivariate autoregressive (MAR) models**
- **Detected significant lagged effects of predators, water temperature, salinity, and river discharge on the abundances of both focal species**
- **Effects of freshwater inflows on focal species abundances must be assessed in conjunction with other drivers at time lags of up to two years**



# Phase 2 Tasks

- 
- ✓ Update datasets and rerun original models
- 
- ✓ Reformat datasets to reflect TCEQ inflow standard seasonal increments
- 
- ✓ Run new sets of MAR models using reformatted data
  - ✓ Assess whether particular seasons are more influential on focal species abundances
- 
- ✓ Model adaptation for inflow scenario assessment
- 
- Prepare & submit final report
    - Submit data and annotated R code
-

# Updated Data

## Seasonal divisions:

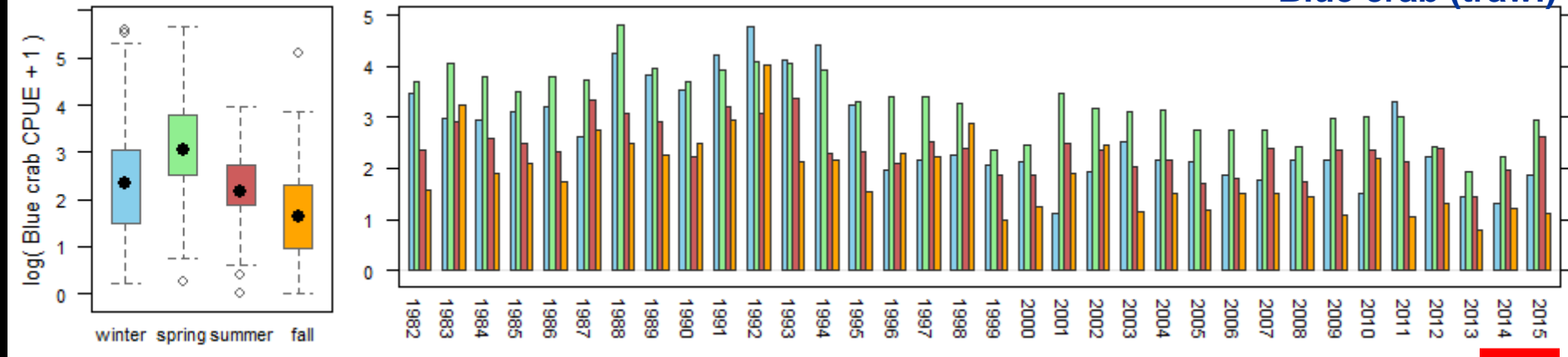
Winter (Jan-Mar)

Spring (Apr-Jun)

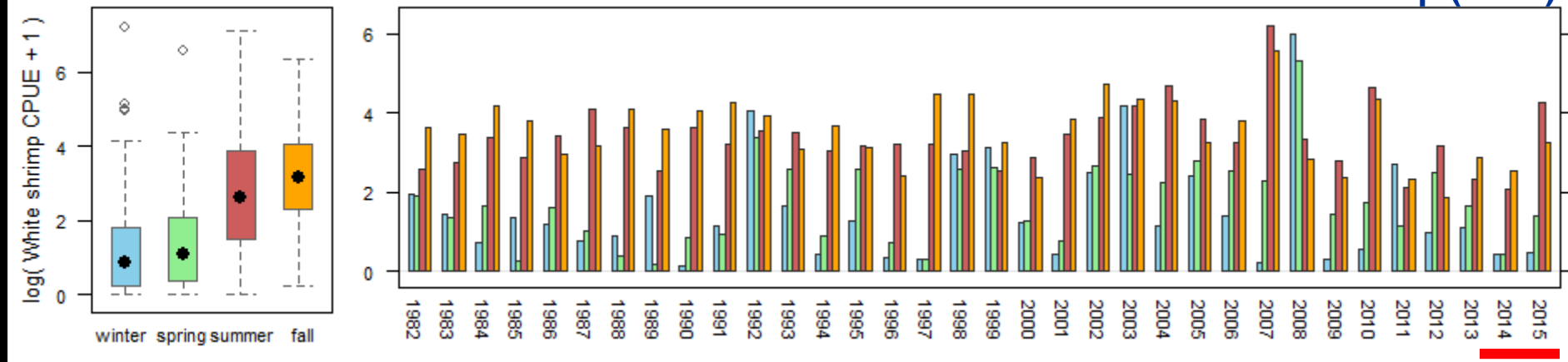
Summer (Jul-Sep)

Fall (Oct-Dec)

### Blue crab (trawl)



### White shrimp (trawl)



# Updated Data

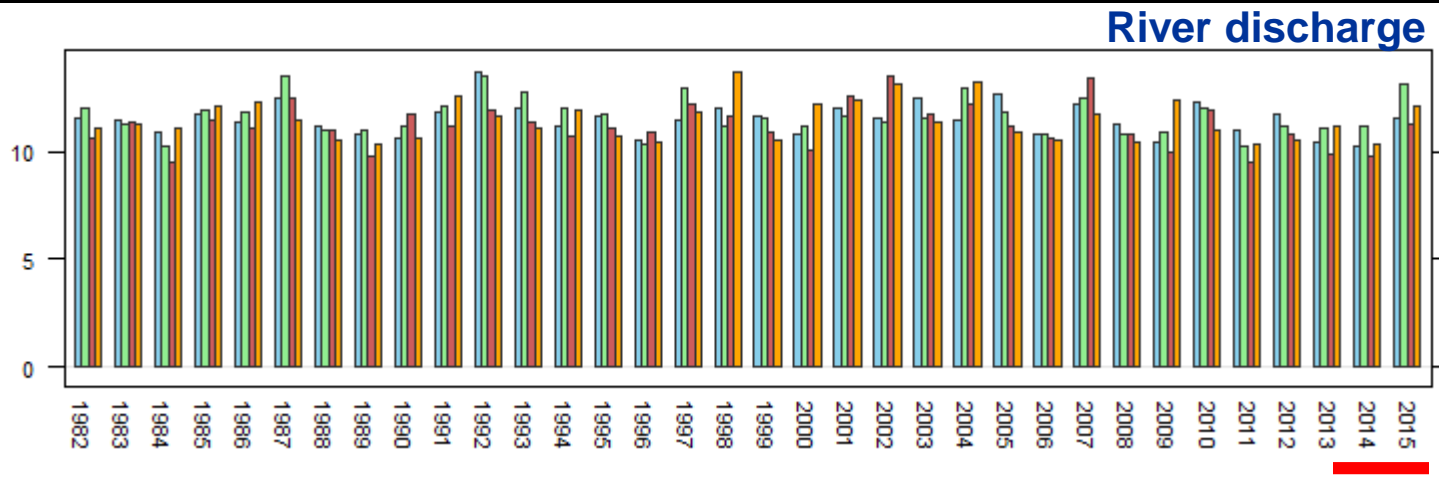
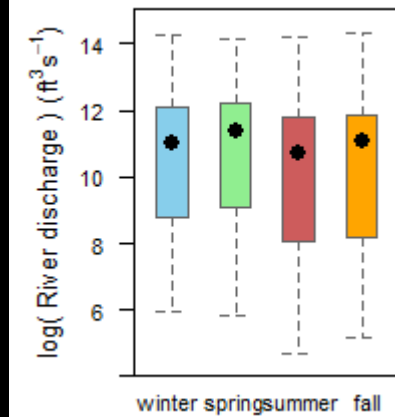
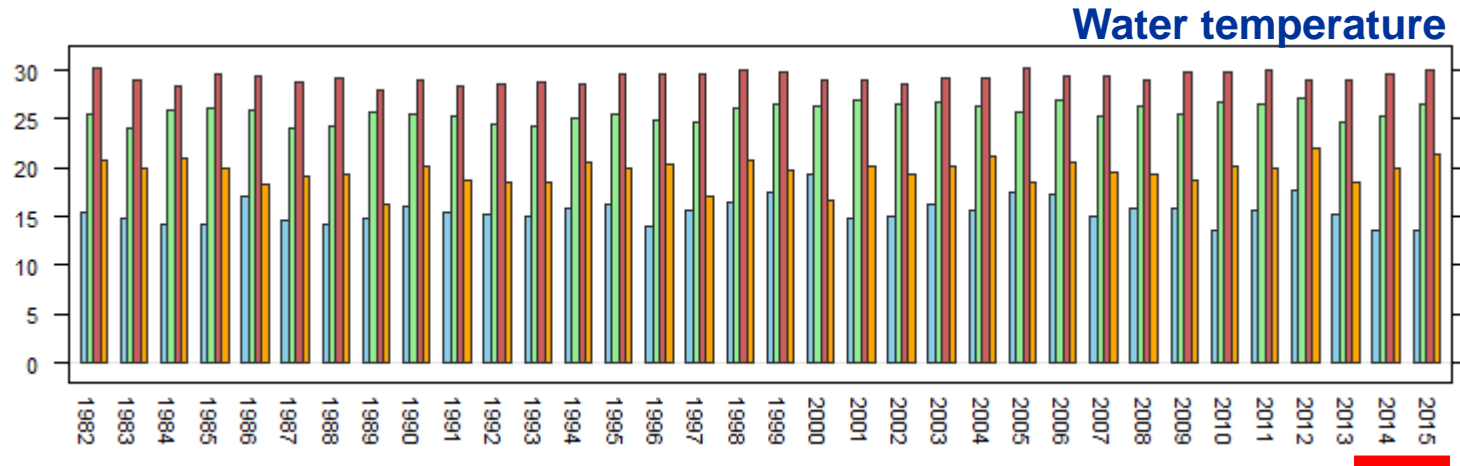
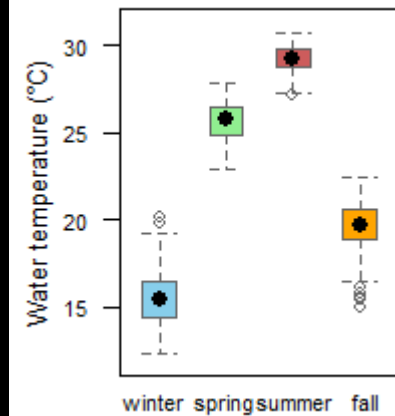
## Seasonal divisions:

Winter (Jan-Mar)

Spring (Apr-Jun)

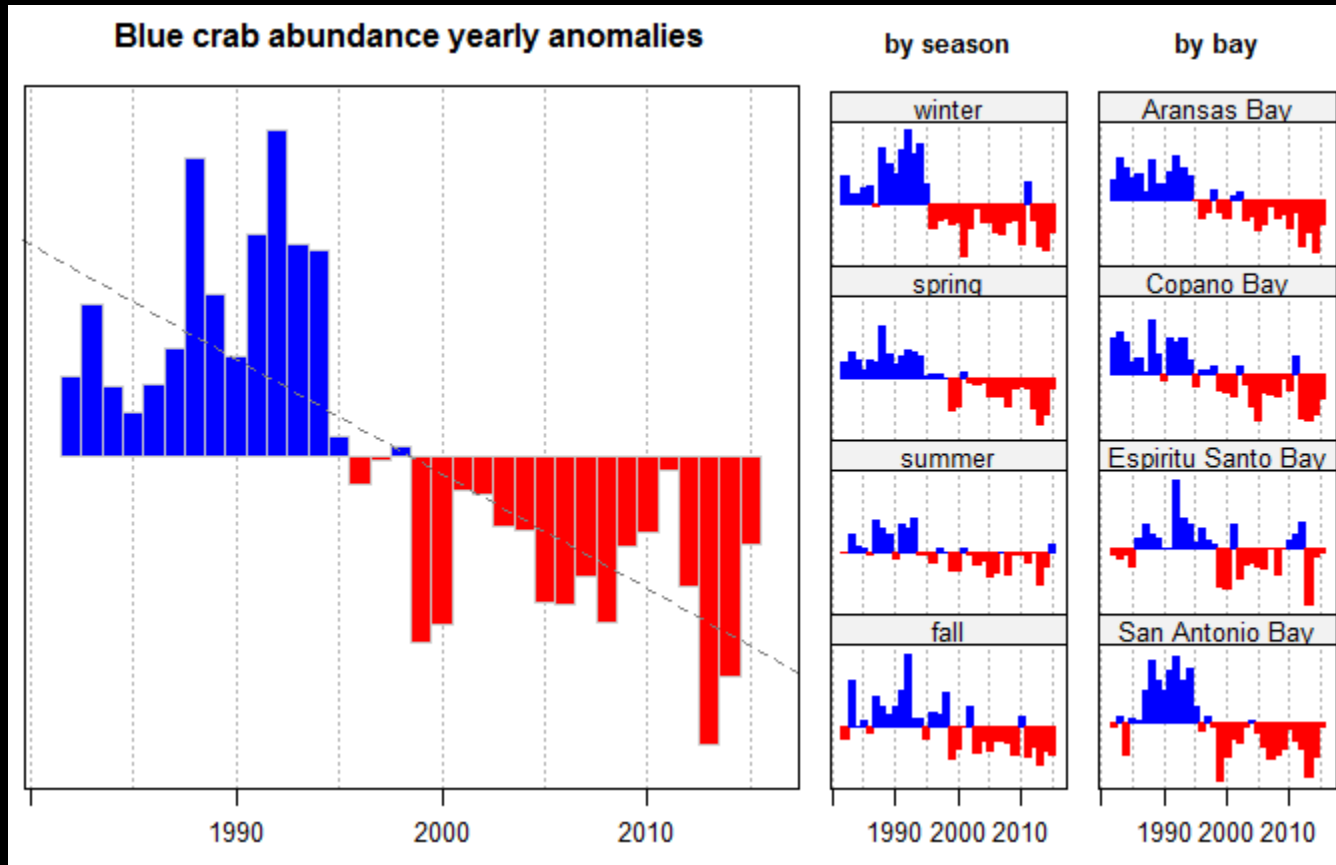
Summer (Jul-Sep)

Fall (Oct-Dec)



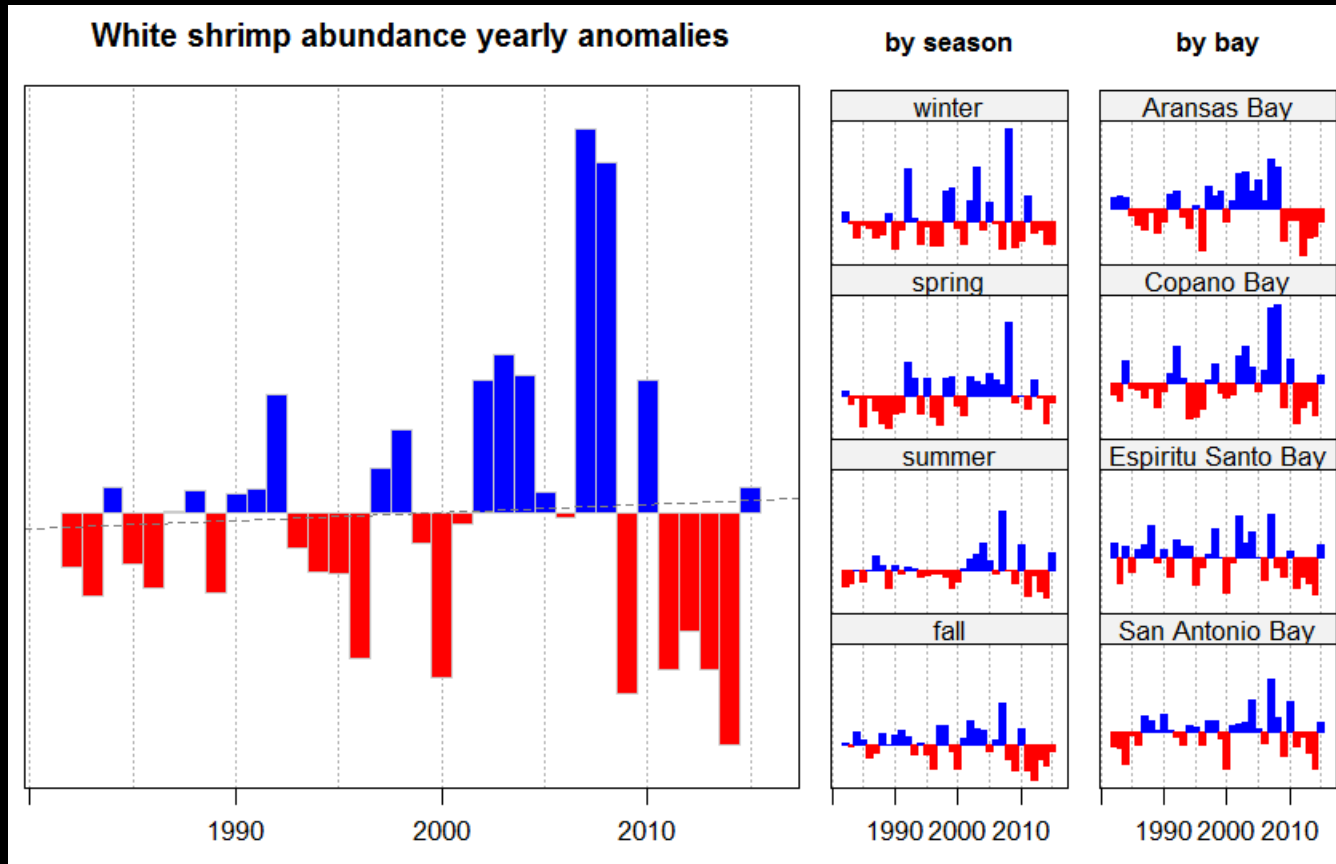
# Updated Data

Deviations from mean value (anomalies)



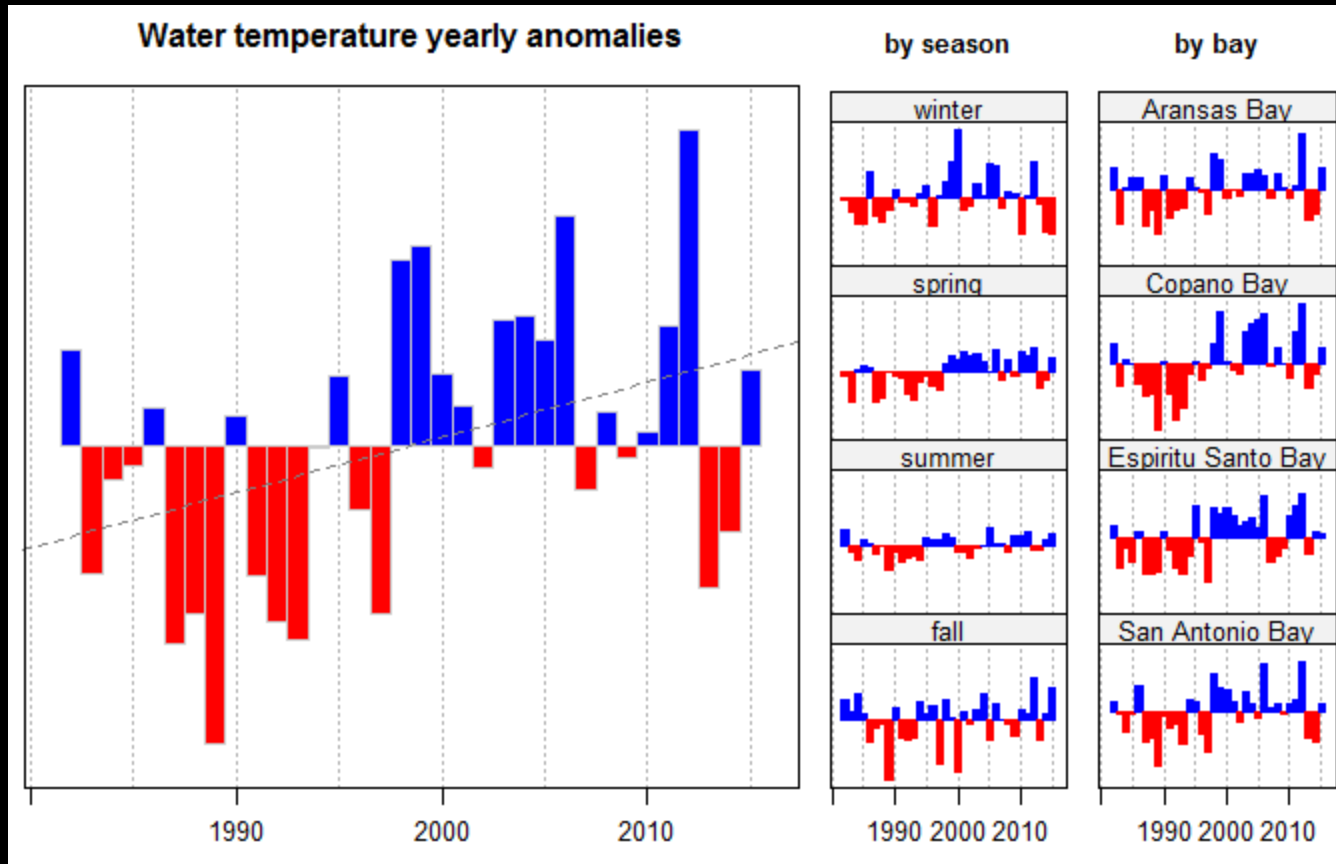
# Updated Data

Deviations from mean value (anomalies)



# Updated Data

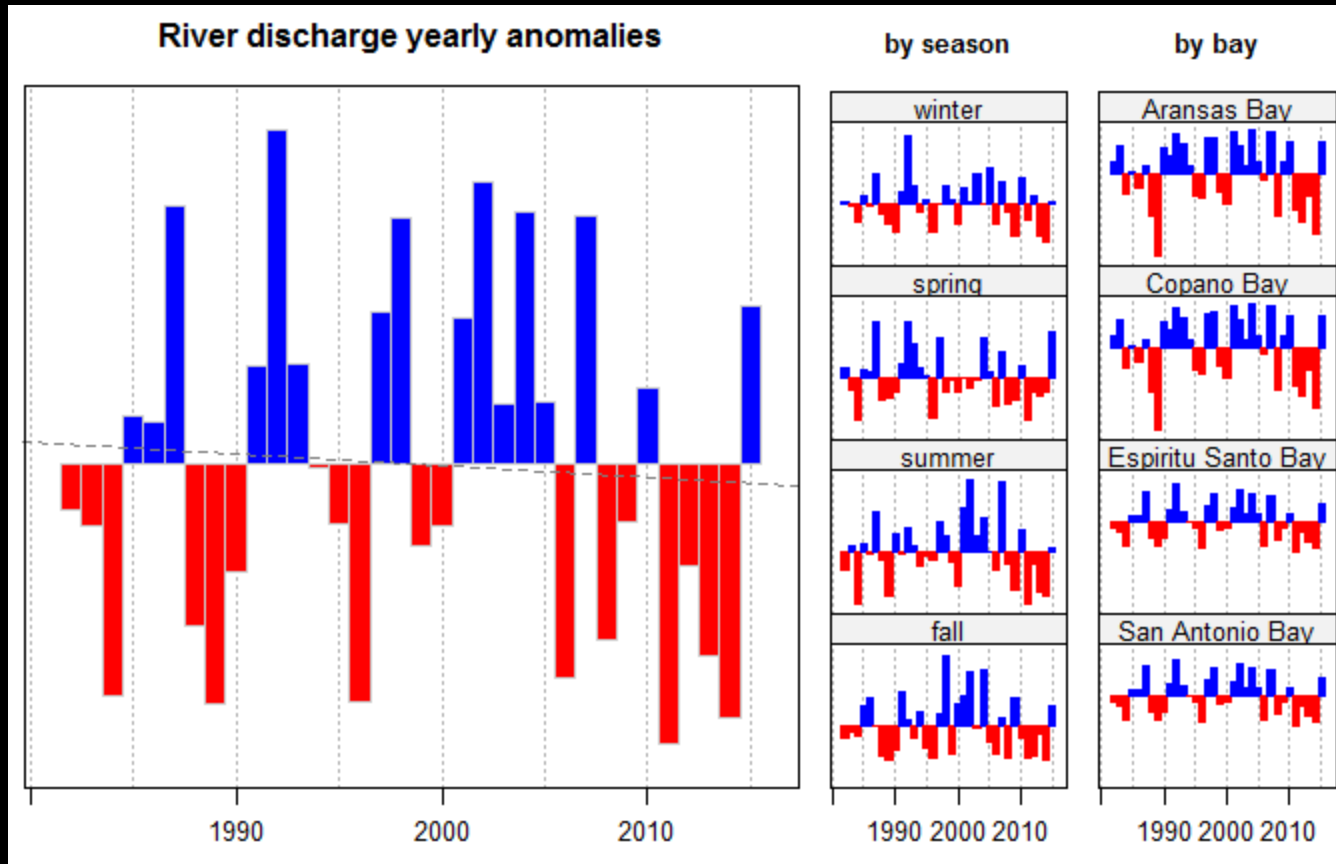
Deviations from mean value (anomalies)

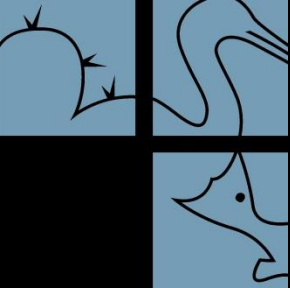




# Updated Data

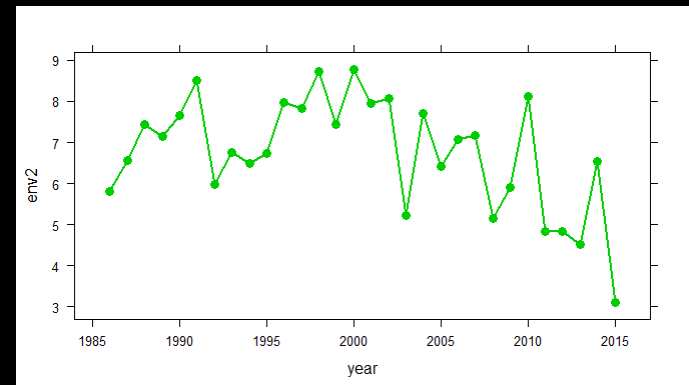
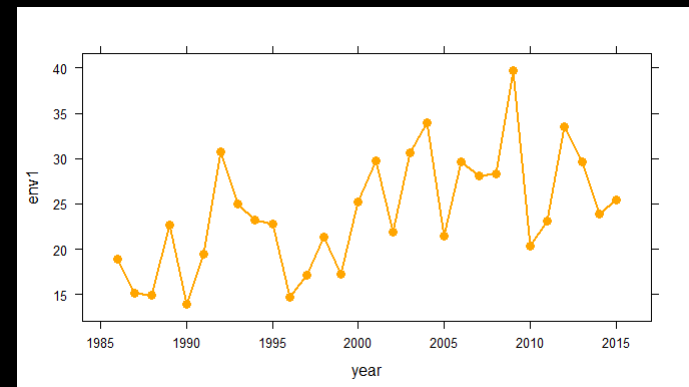
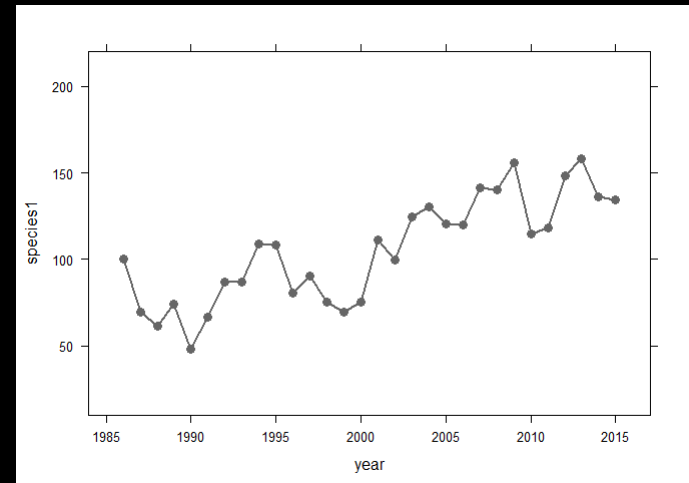
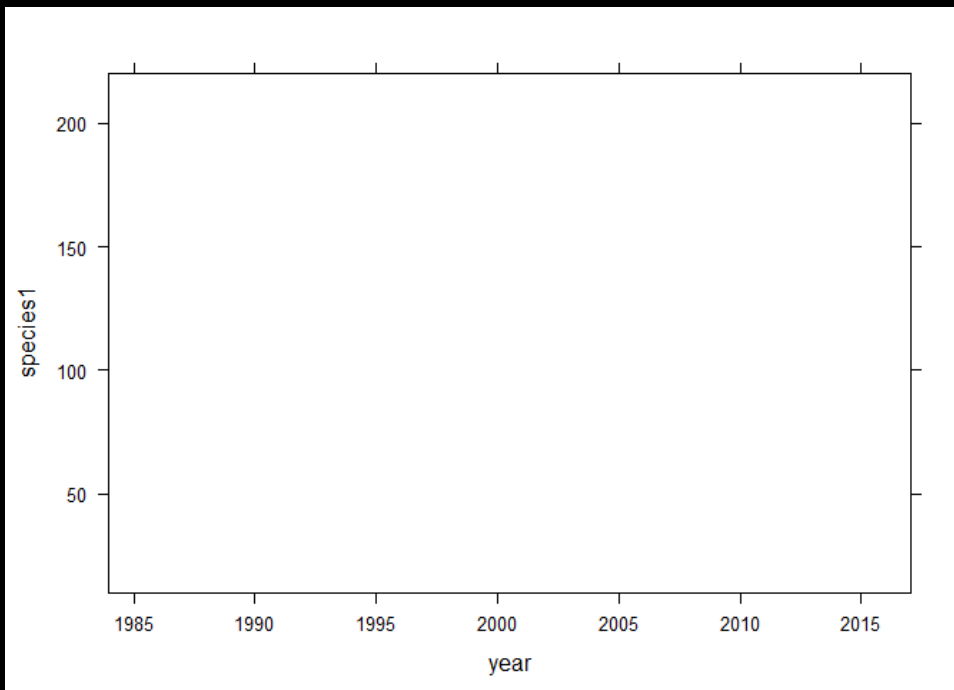
Deviations from mean value (anomalies)



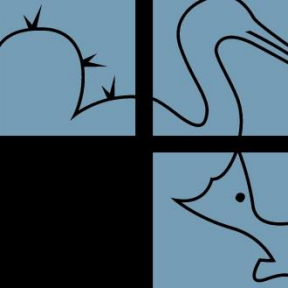


# MAR models

Example: no auto-regression

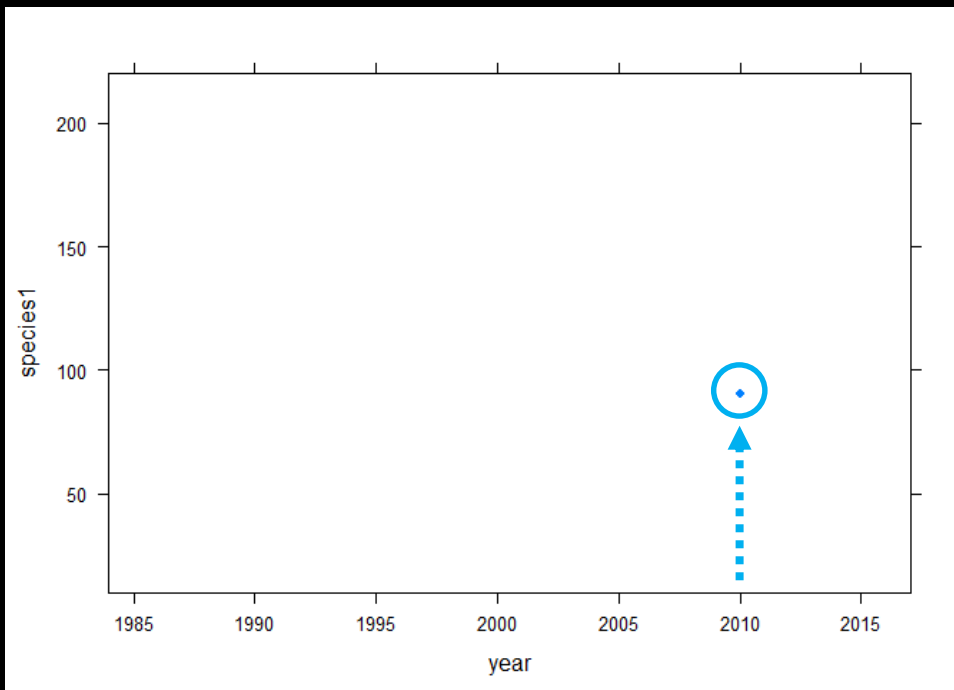


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1} \times 2.9 + \text{Env2} \times -8.2$$

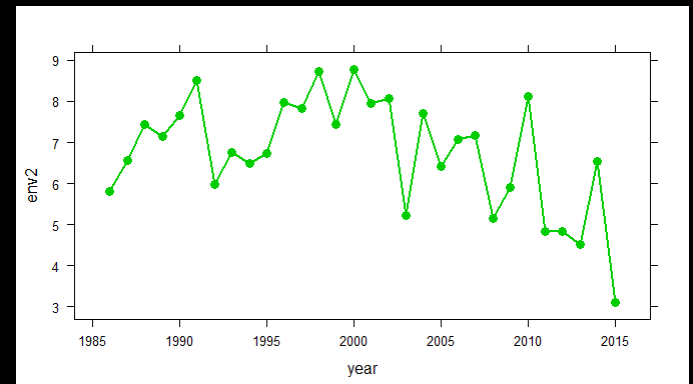
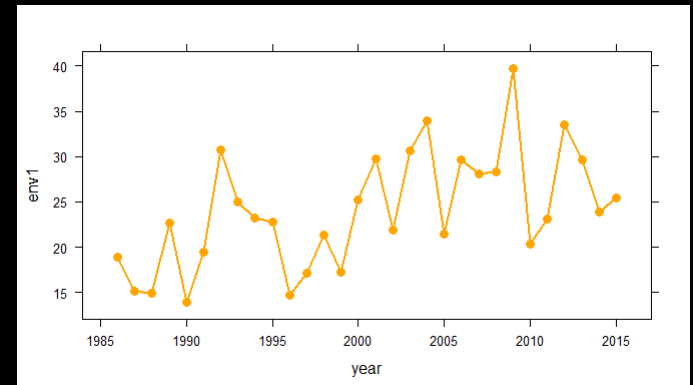
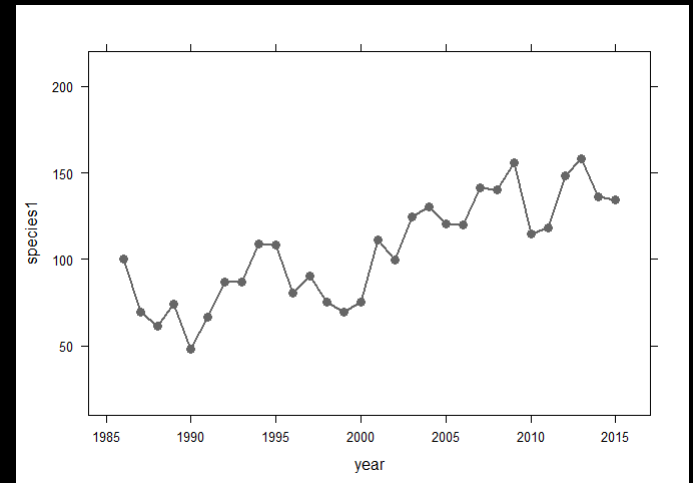


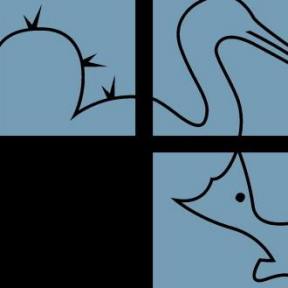
# MAR models

Example: no auto-regression



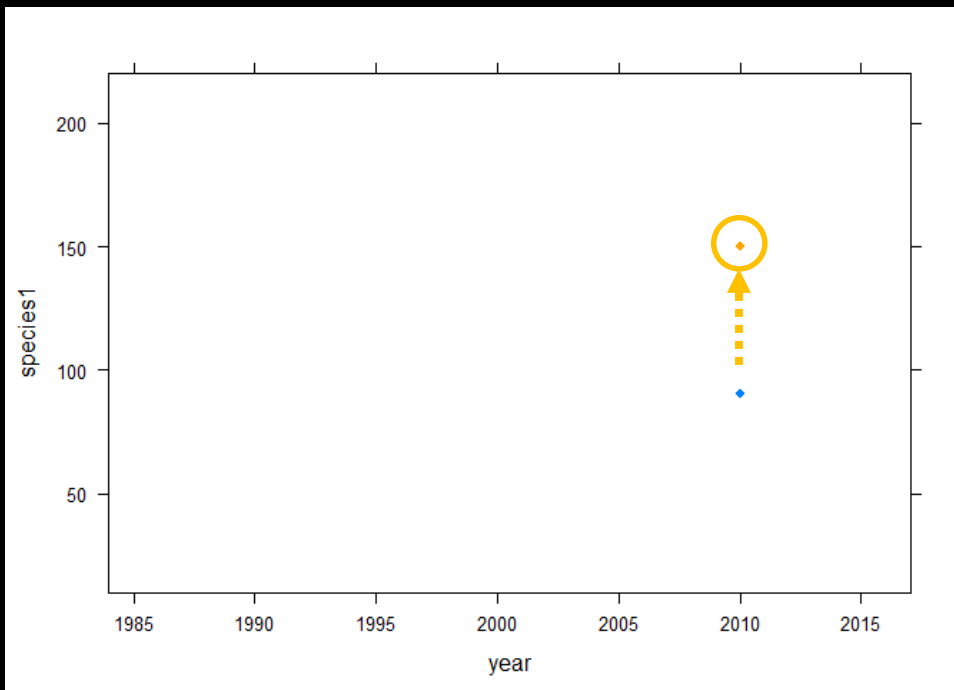
$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1} \times 2.9 + \text{Env2} \times -8.2$$



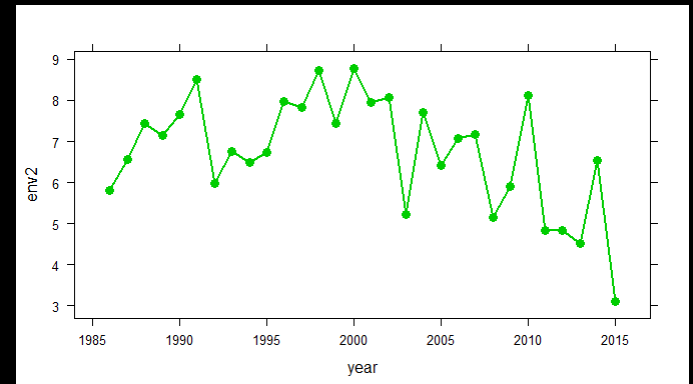
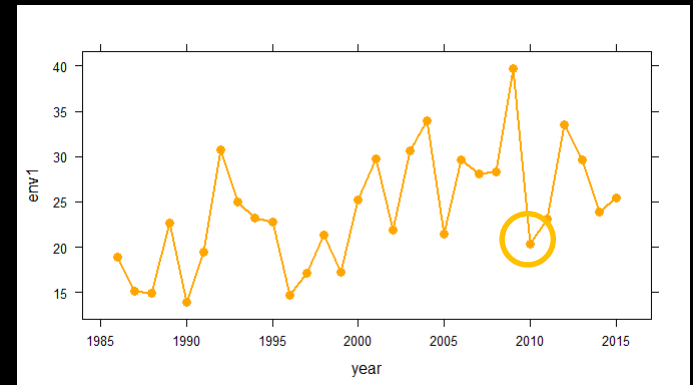
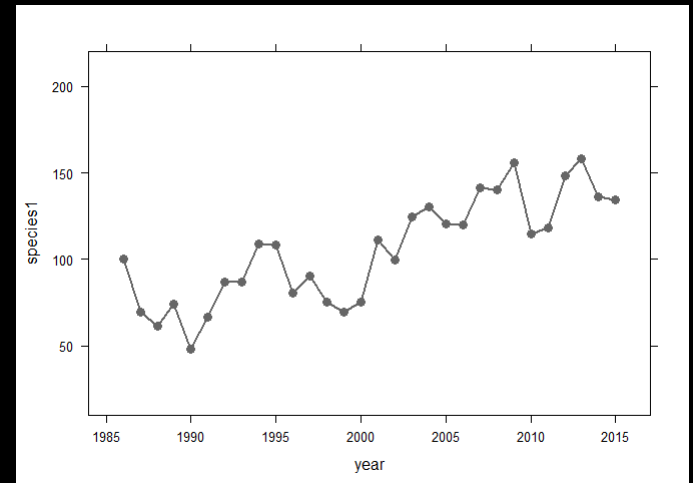


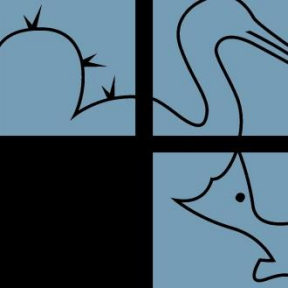
# MAR models

Example: no auto-regression



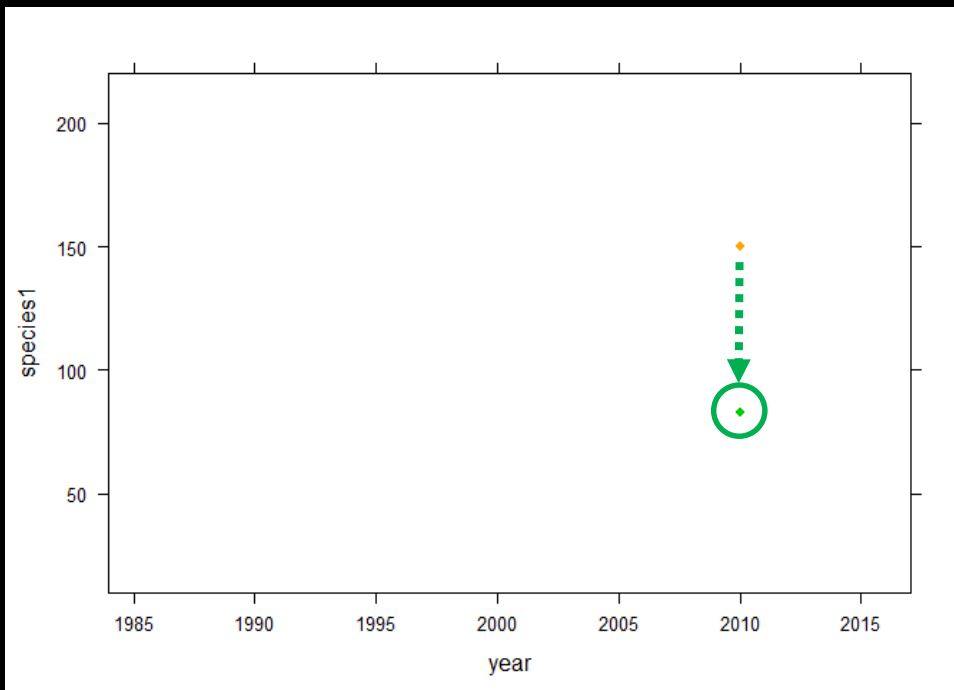
$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1 } \times 2.9 + \text{Env2 } \times -8.2$$



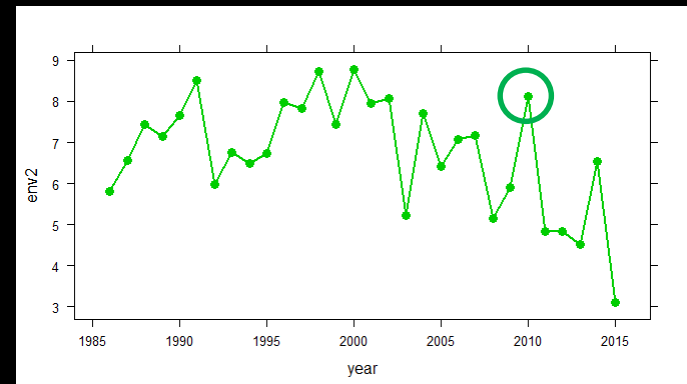
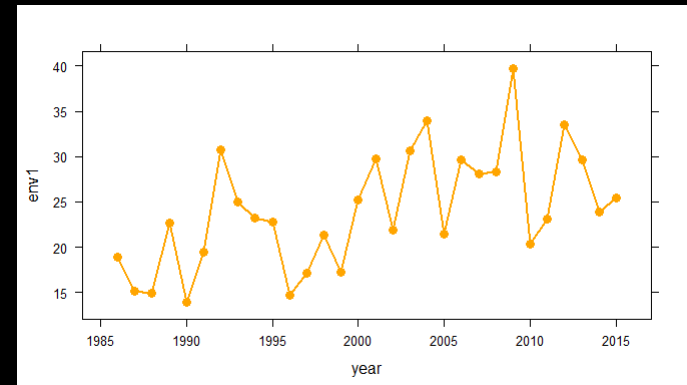
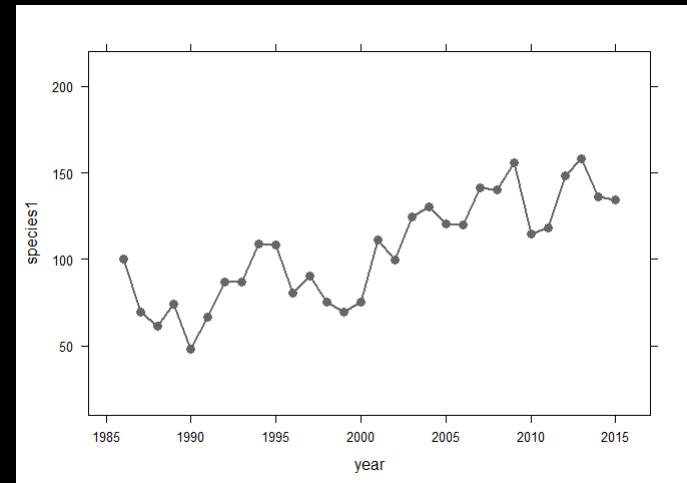


# MAR models

Example: no auto-regression

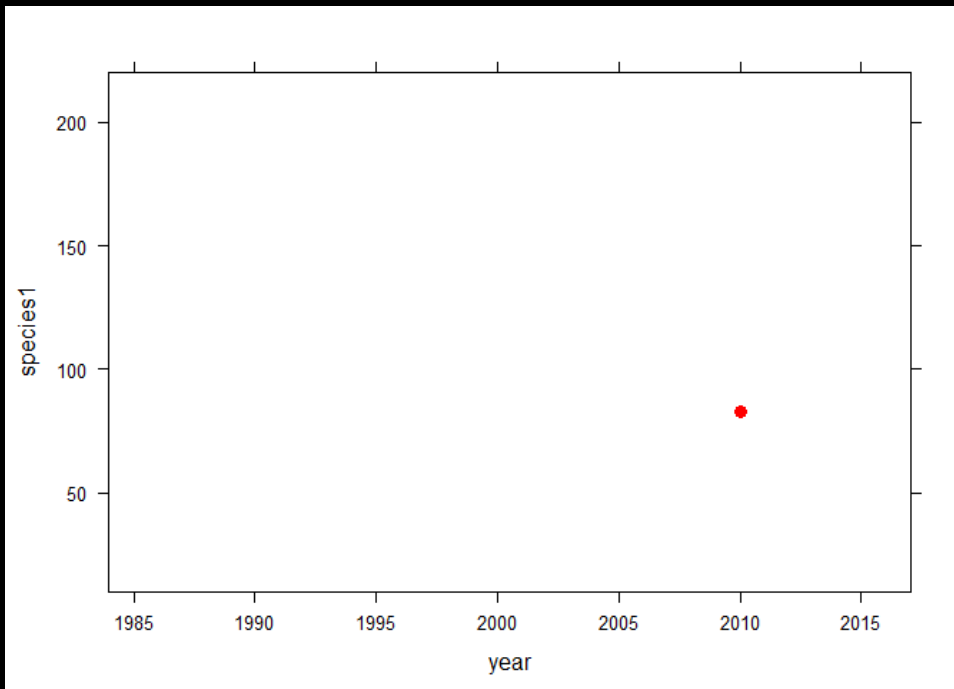


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1} \times 2.9 + \text{Env2} \times -8.2$$

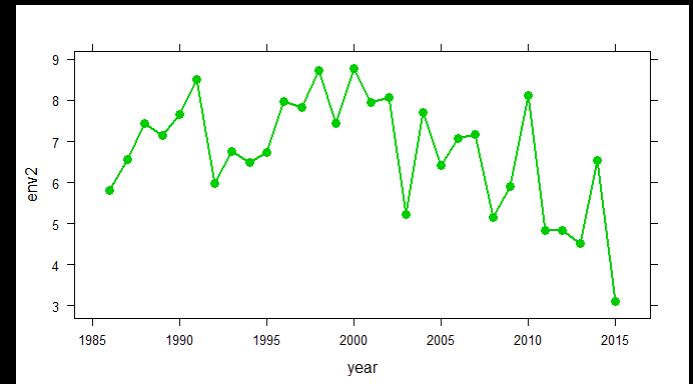
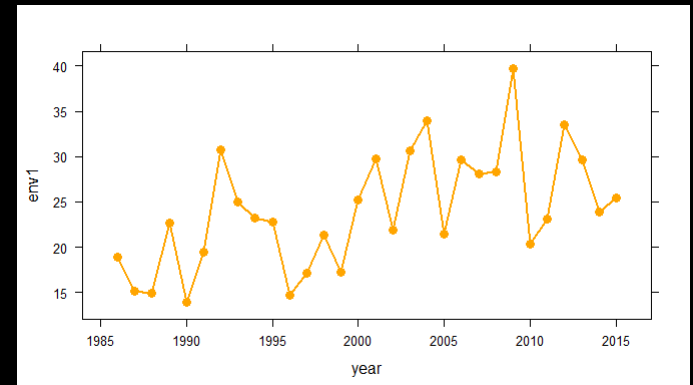
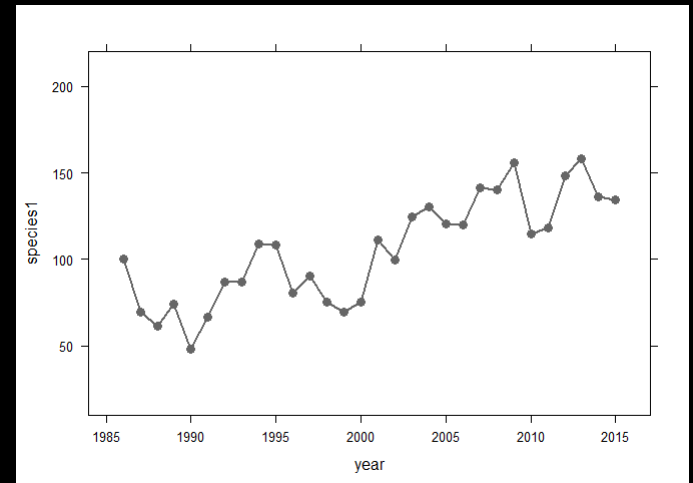


# MAR models

Example: no auto-regression

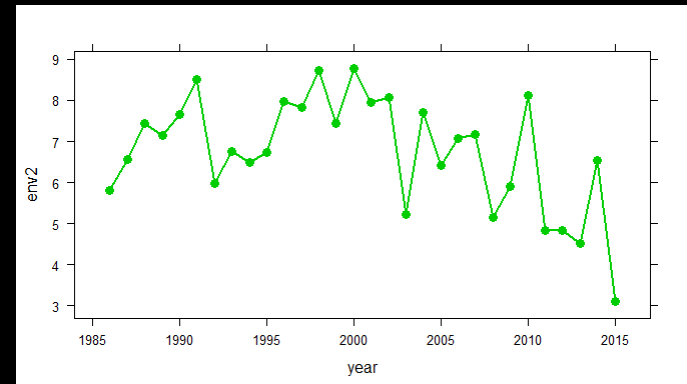
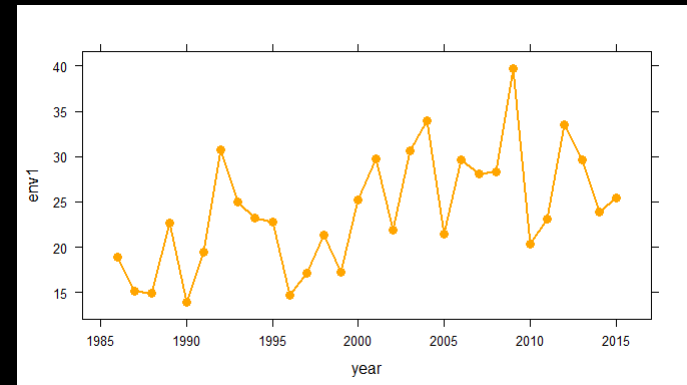
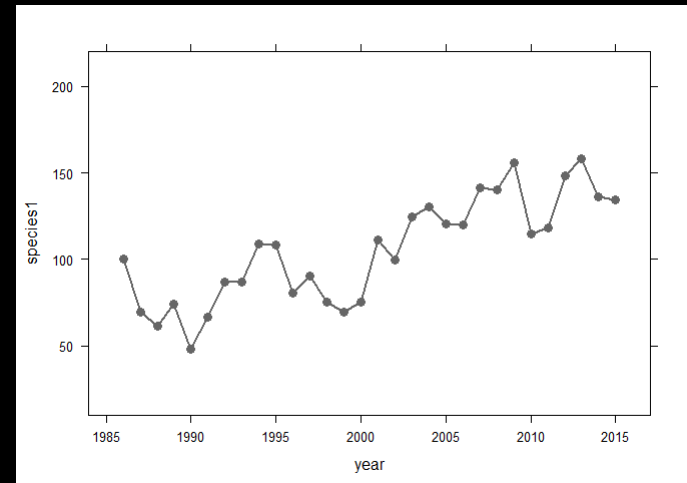
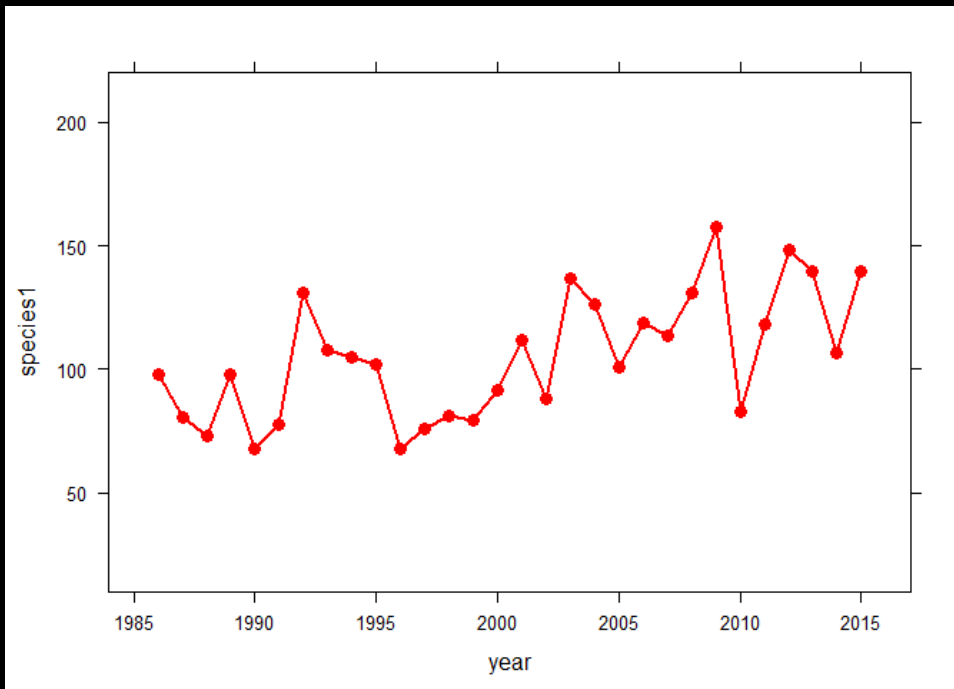


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1} \times 2.9 + \text{Env2} \times -8.2$$



# MAR models

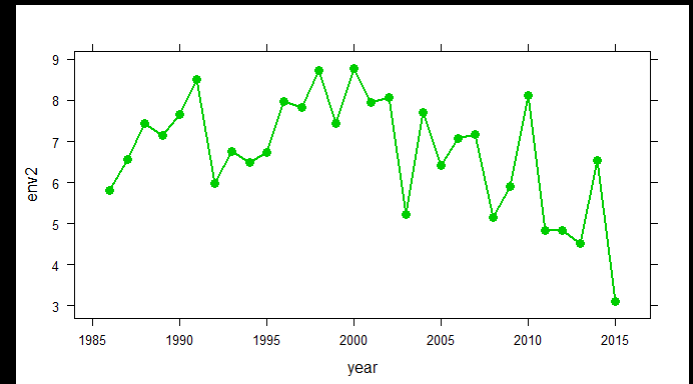
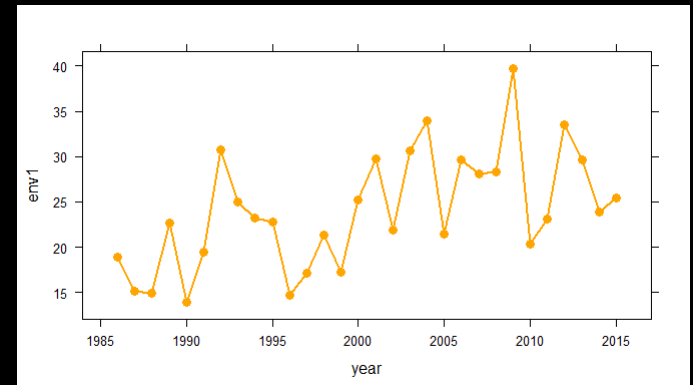
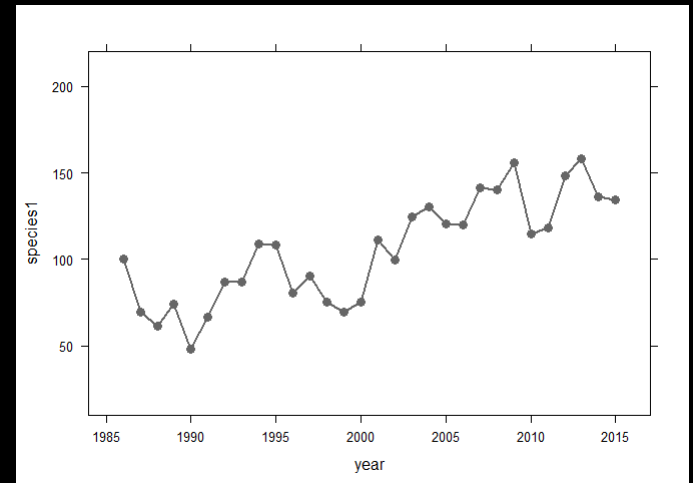
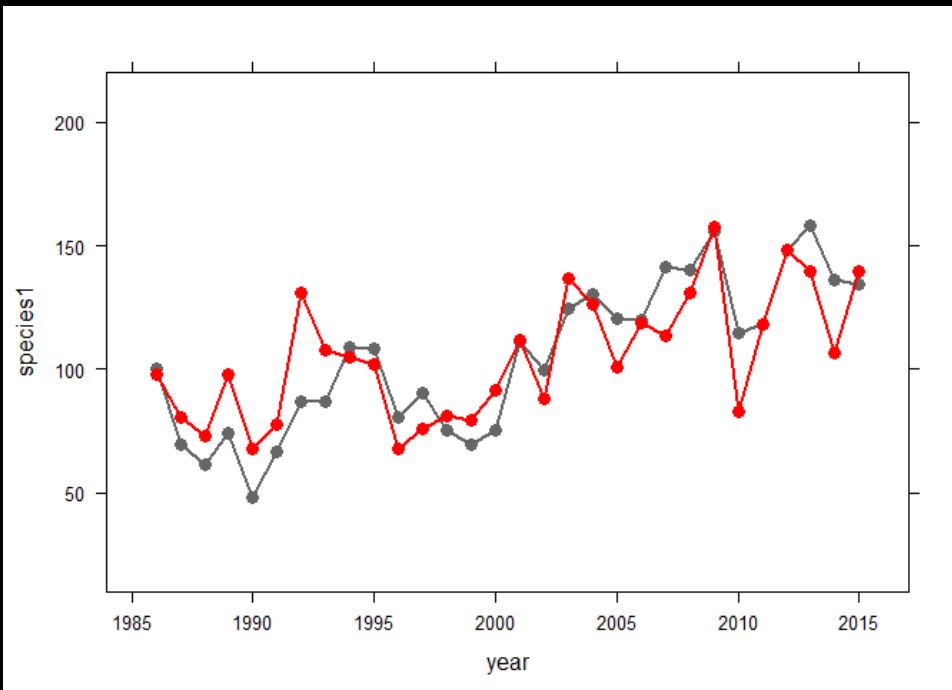
Example: no auto-regression



$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1} \times 2.9 + \text{Env2} \times -8.2$$

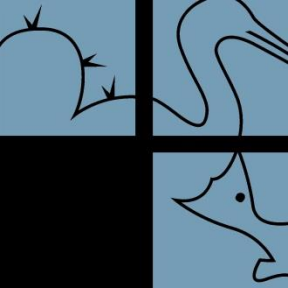
# MAR models

Example: no auto-regression



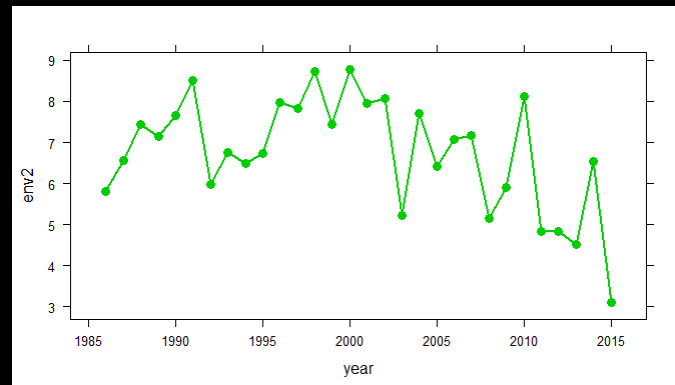
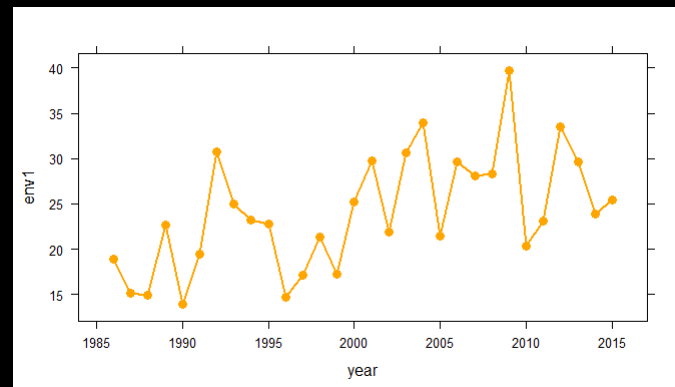
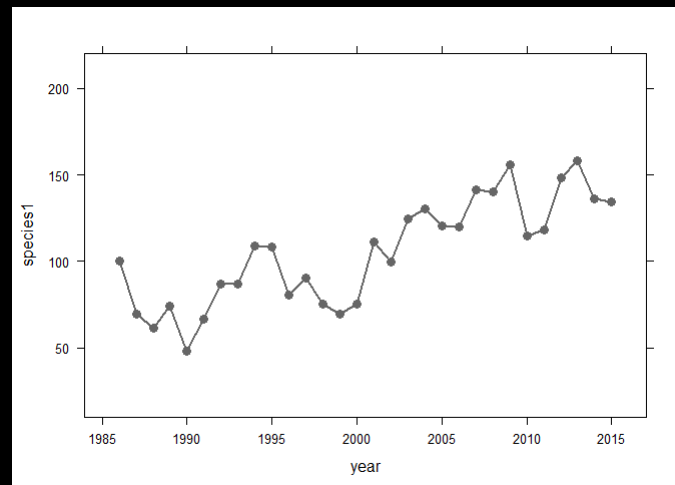
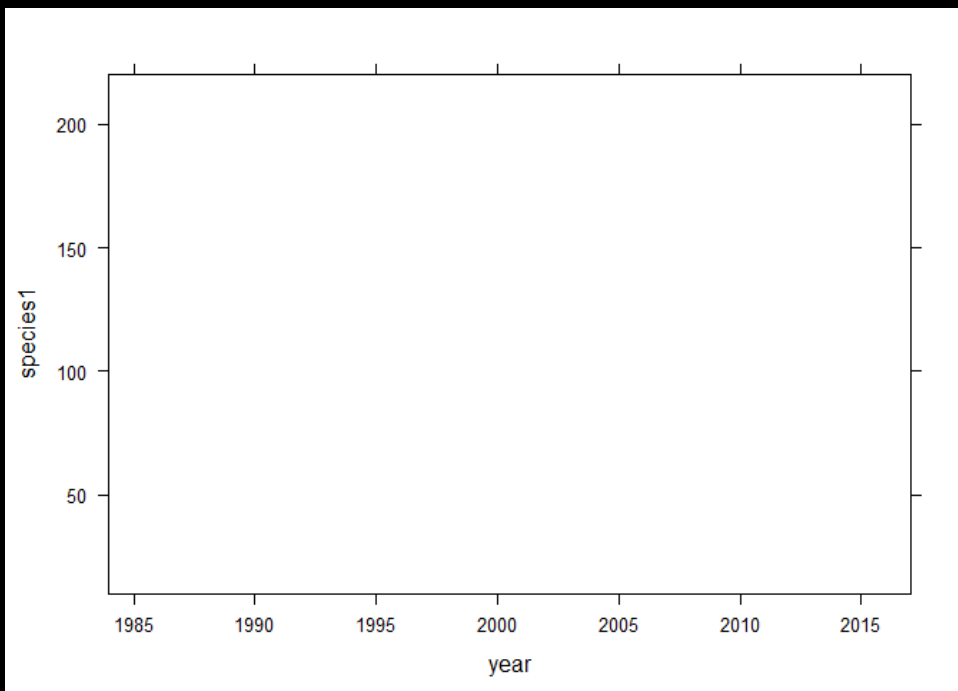
$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1} \times 2.9 + \text{Env2} \times -8.2$$





# MAR models

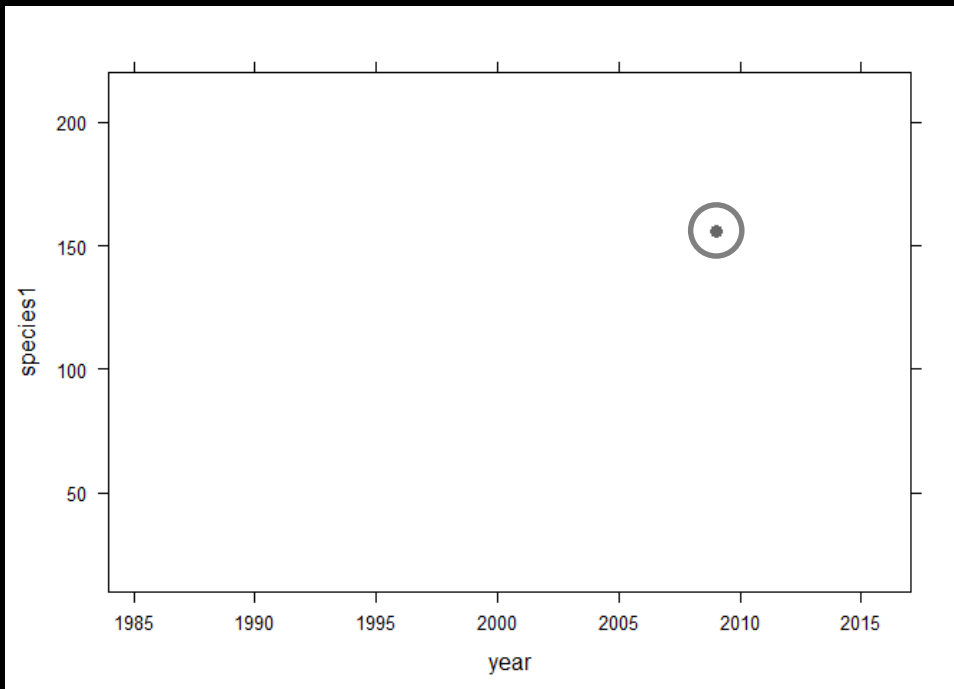
## Example: auto-regression



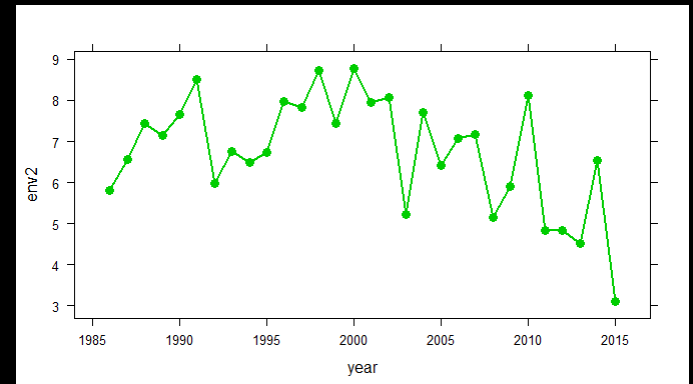
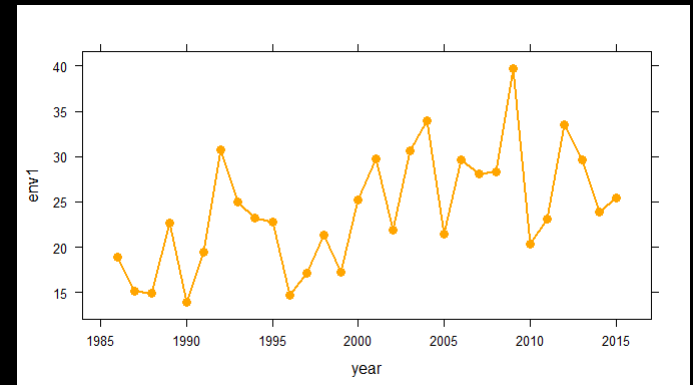
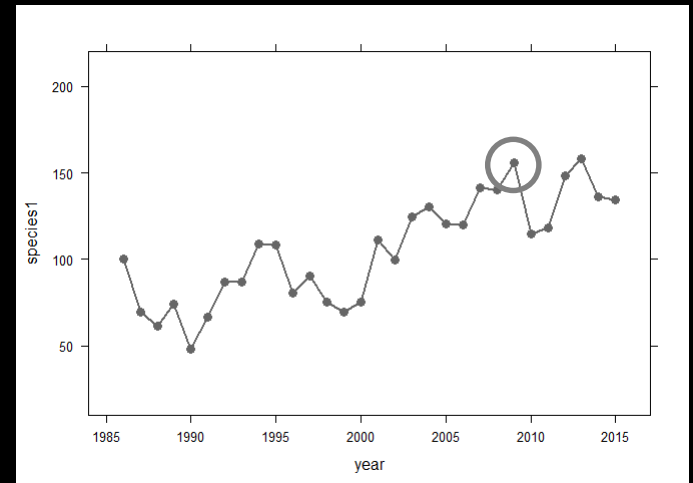
$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$

# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression

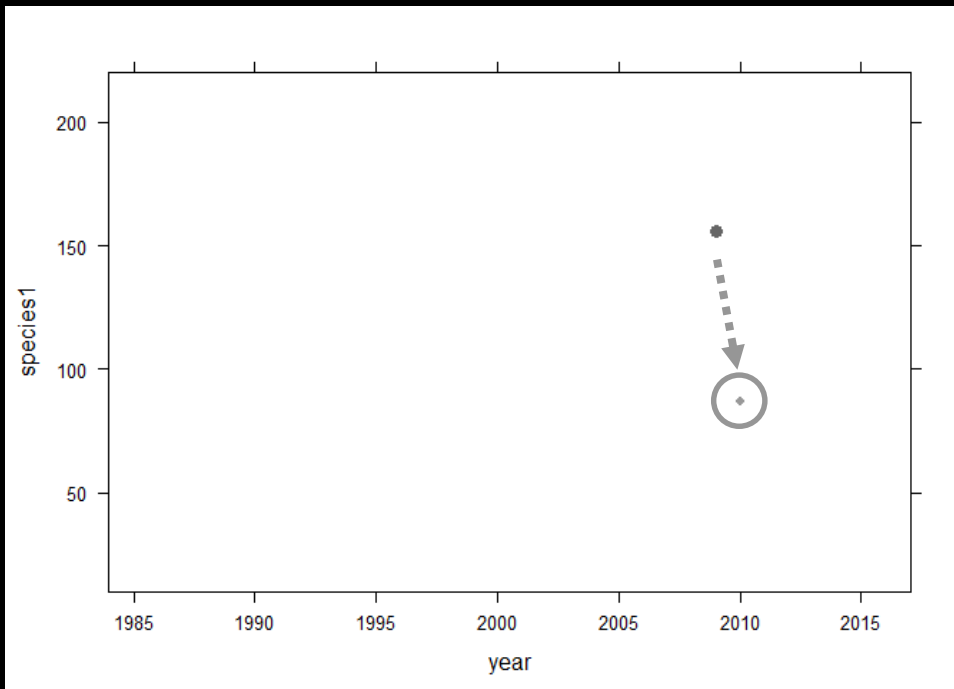


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$

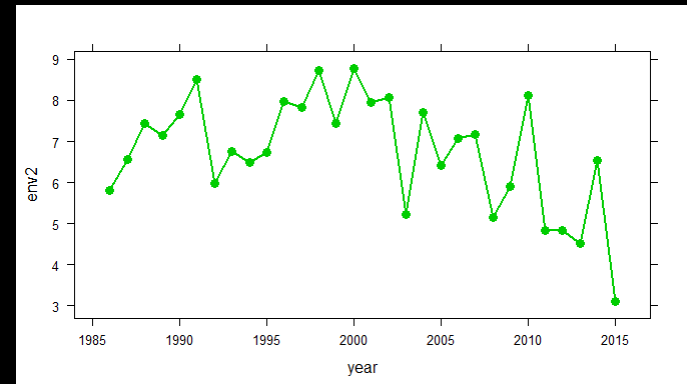
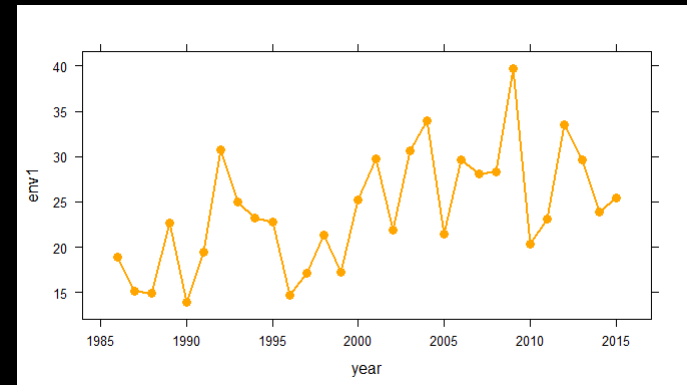
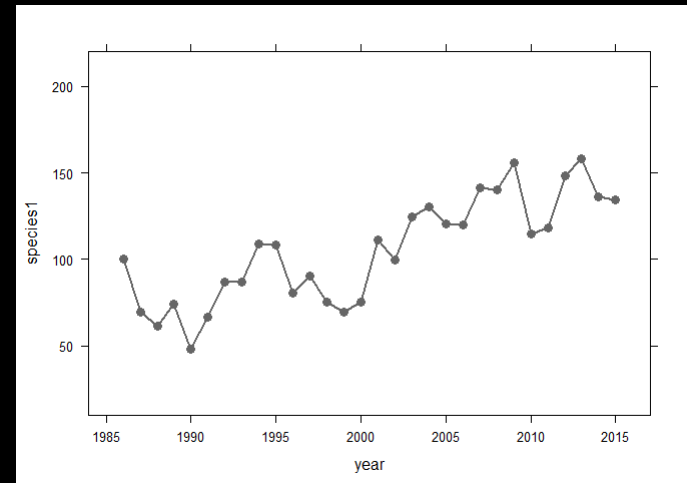


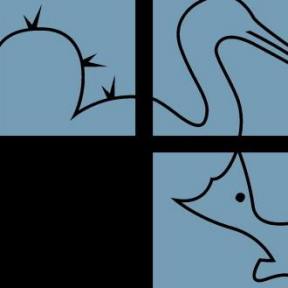
# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression



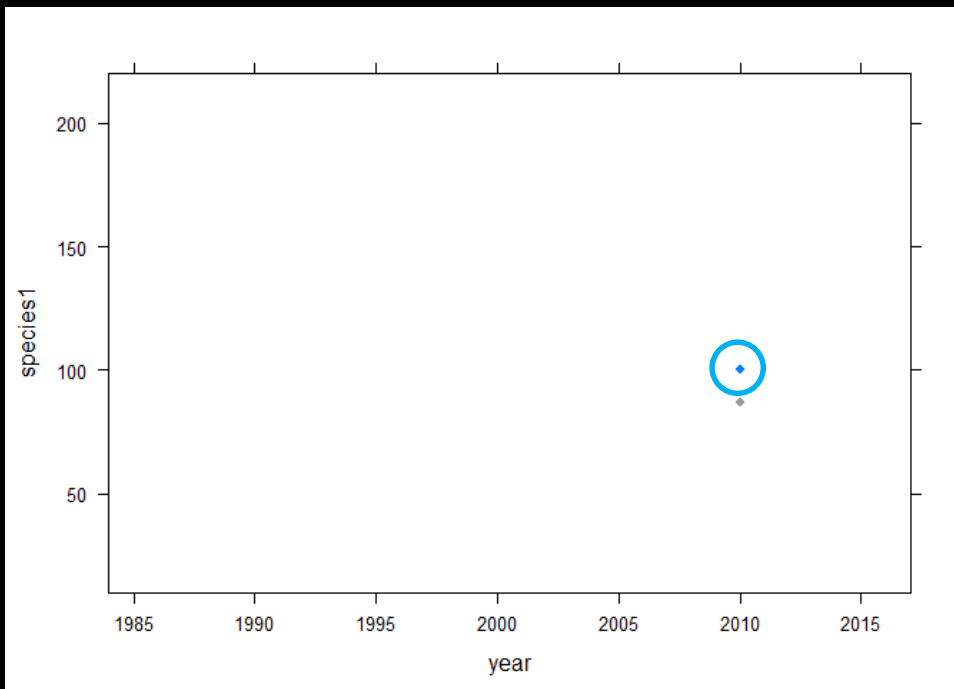
$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$



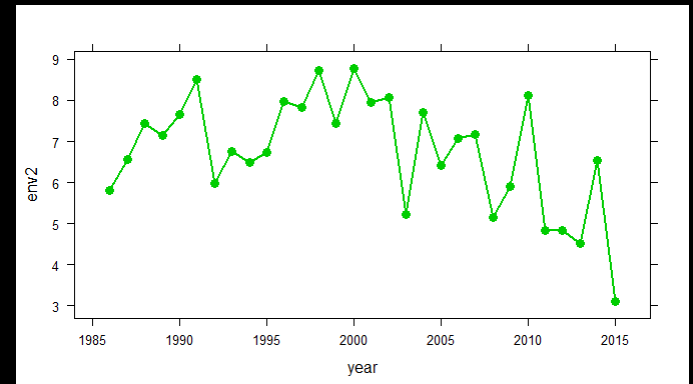
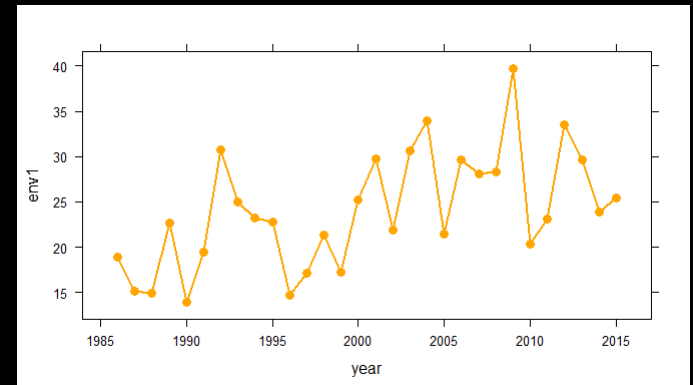
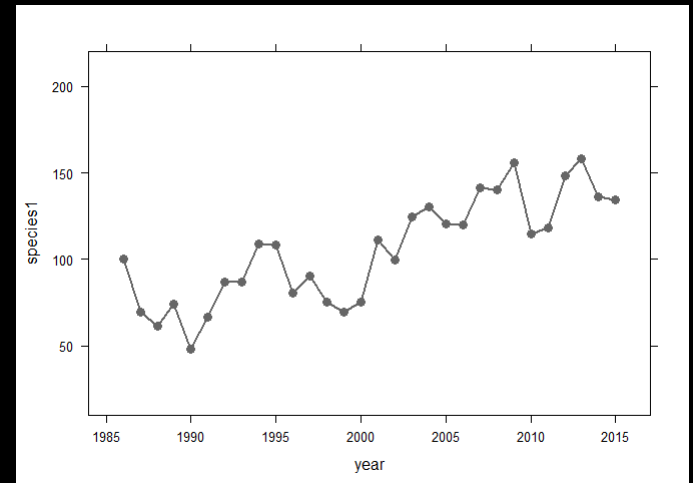


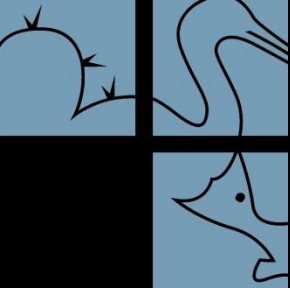
# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression



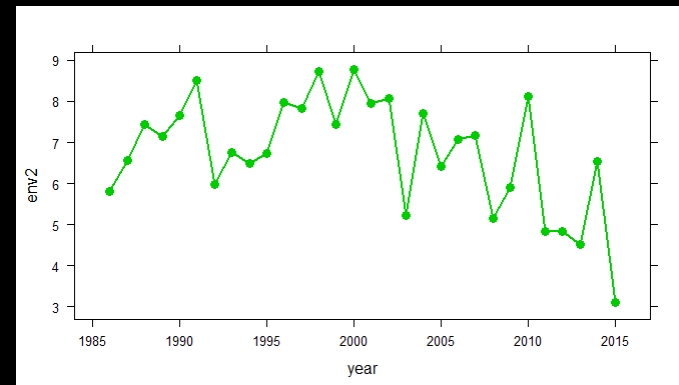
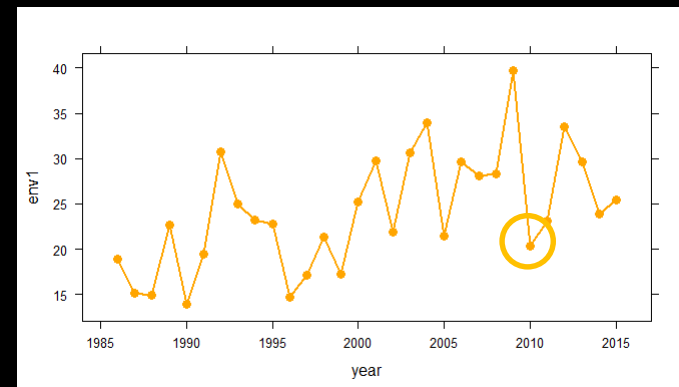
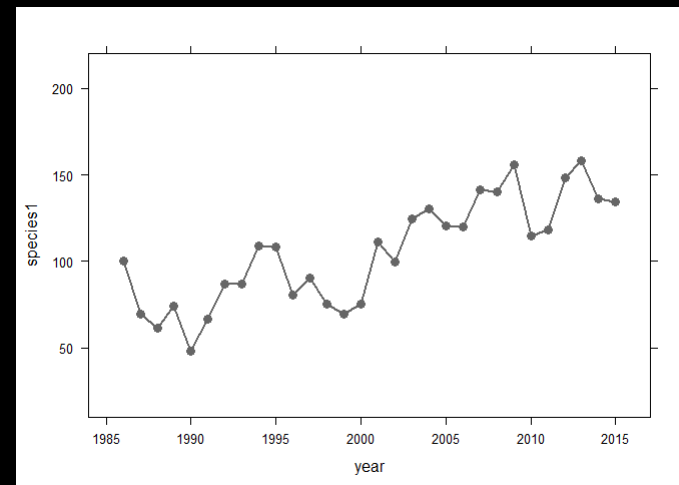
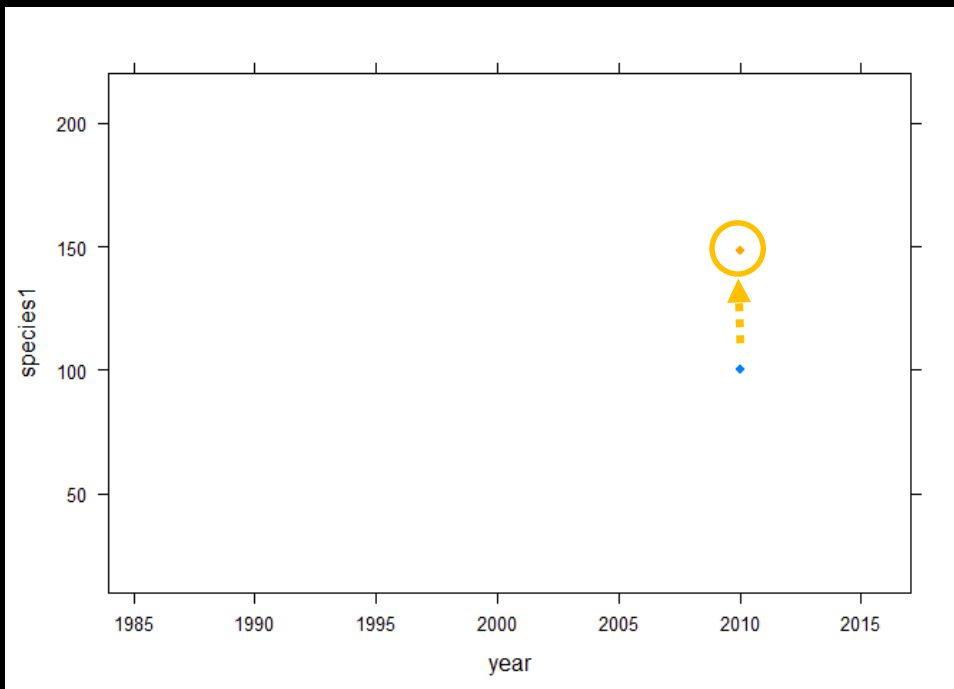
$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$



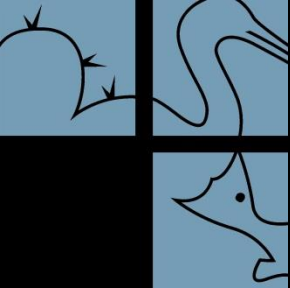


# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression

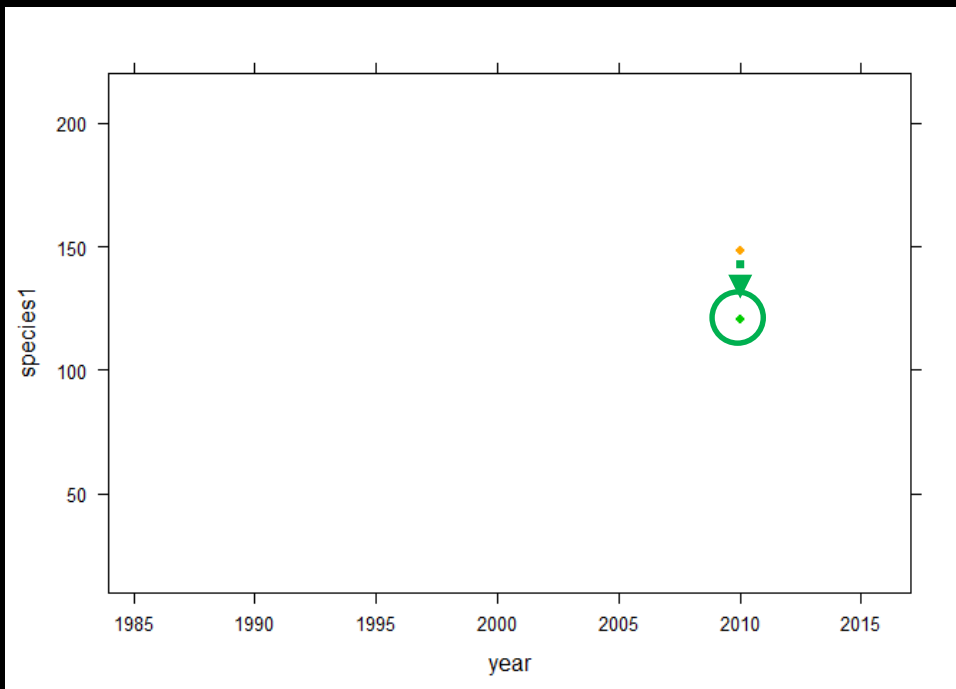


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$

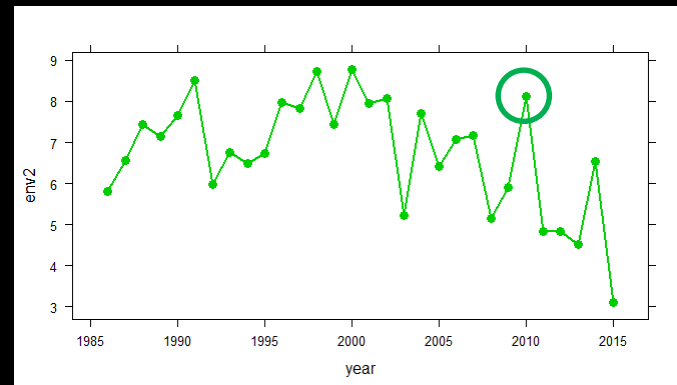
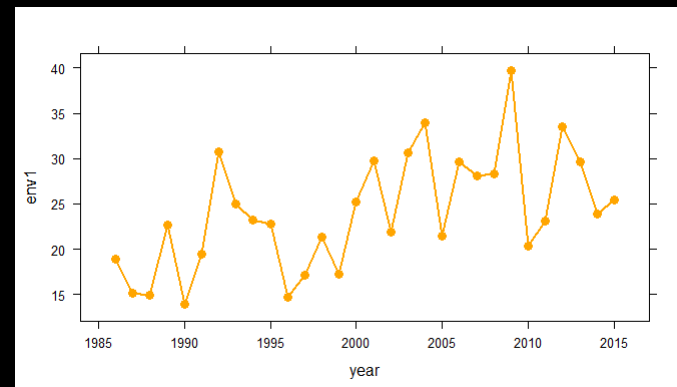
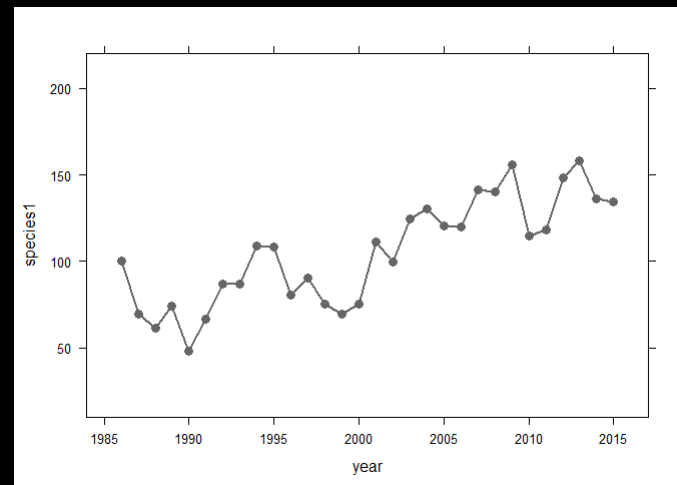


# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression

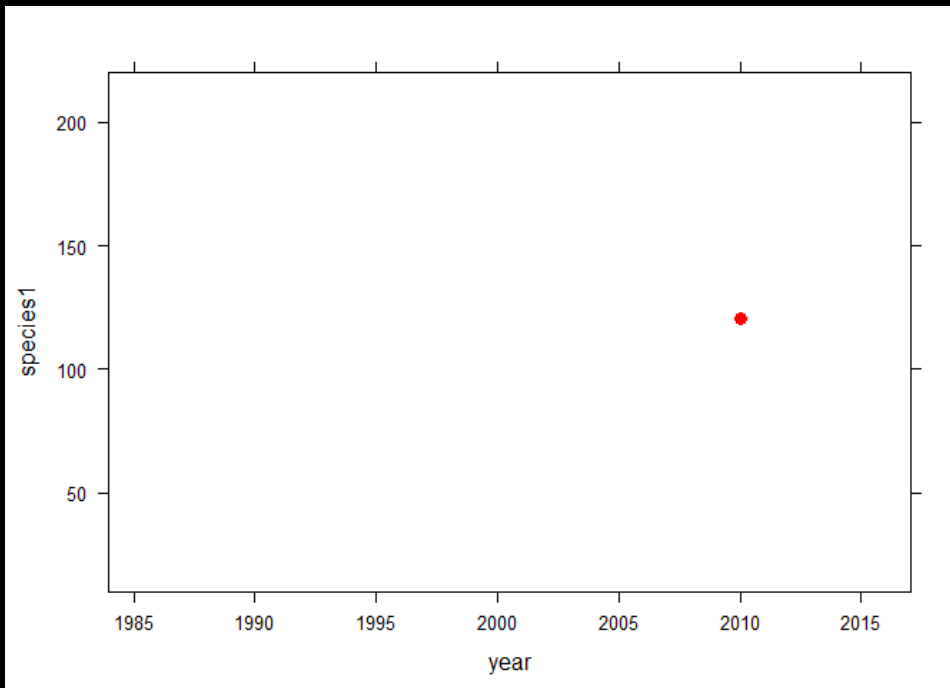


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$

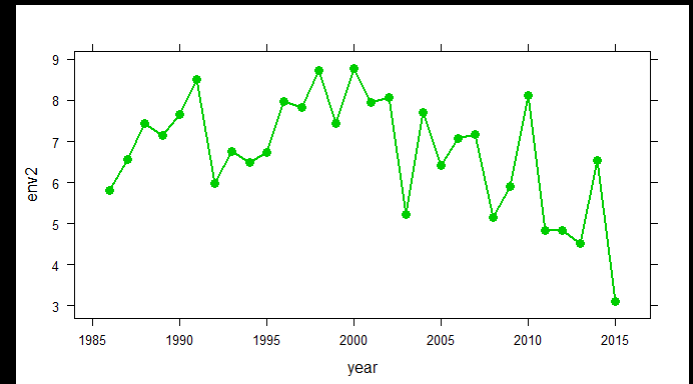
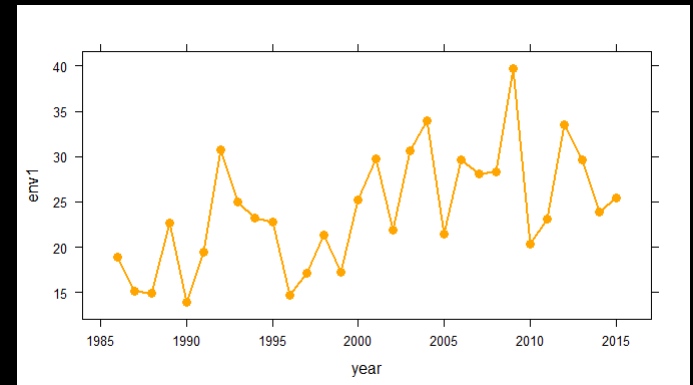
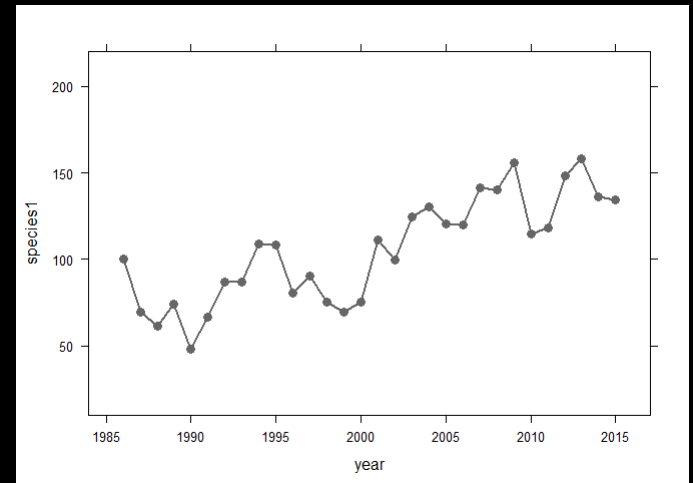


# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression

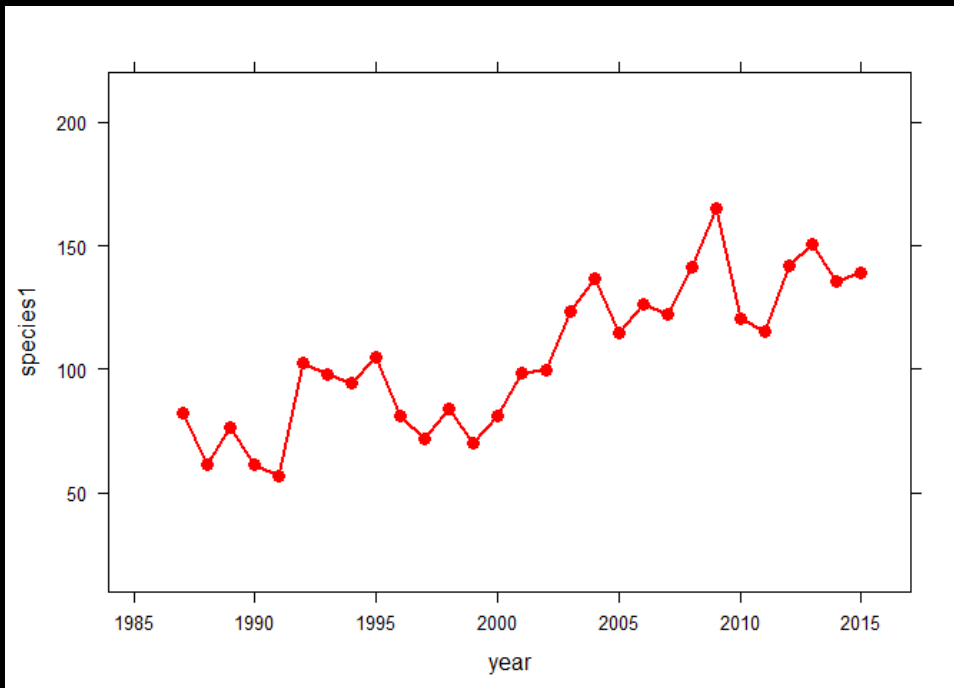


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$

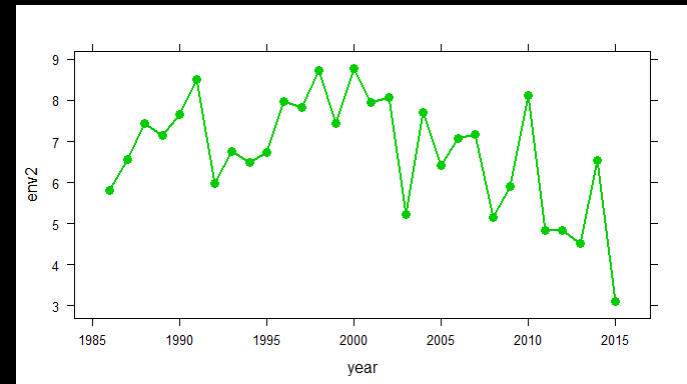
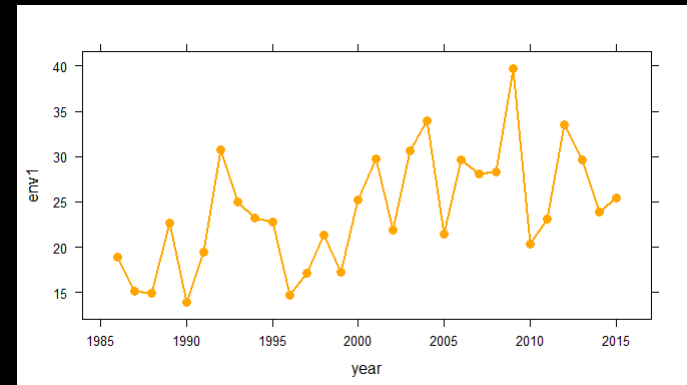
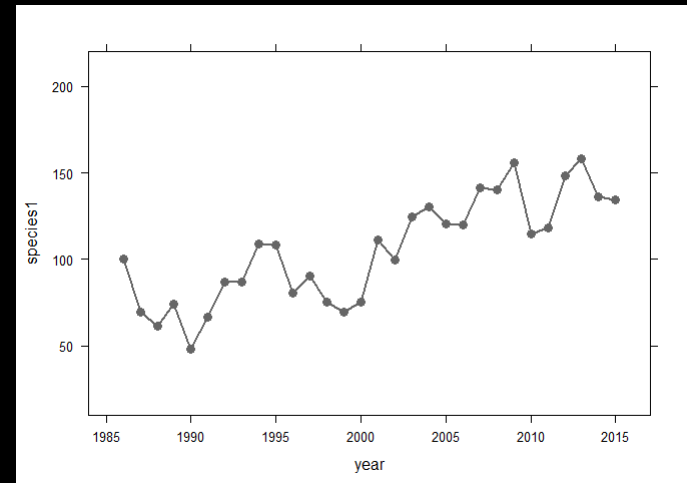


# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression



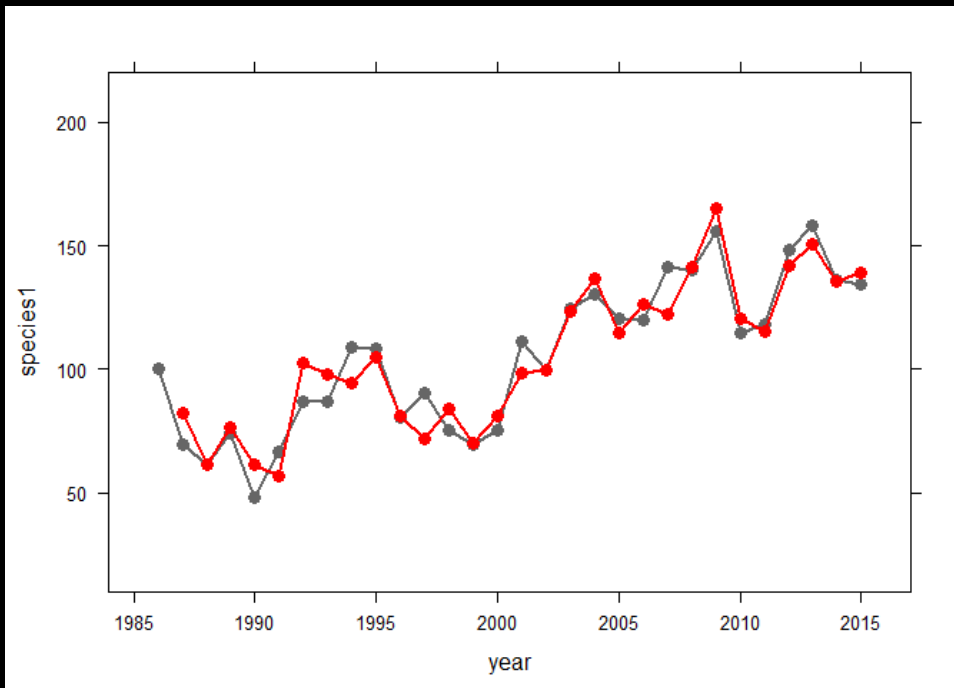
$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$



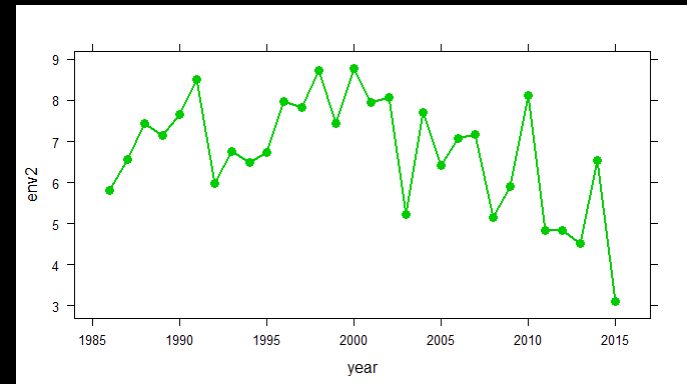
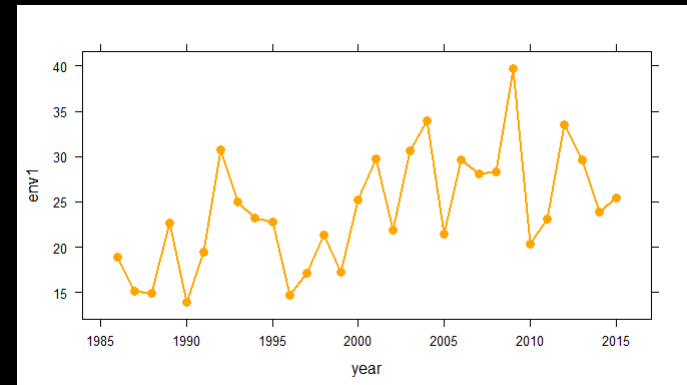
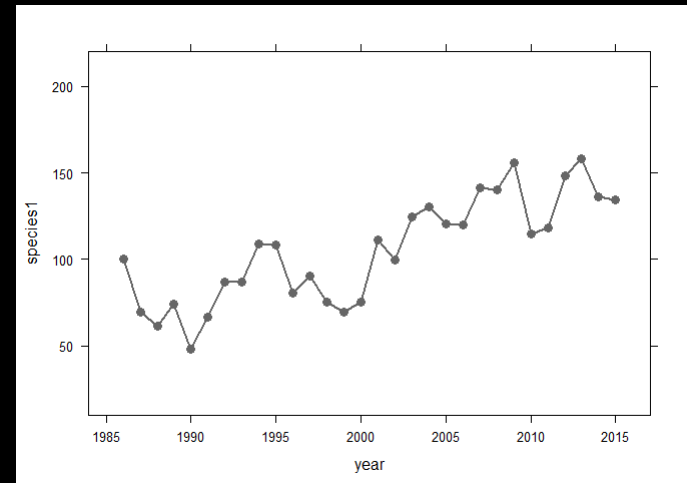


# MAR models

## Example: auto-regression

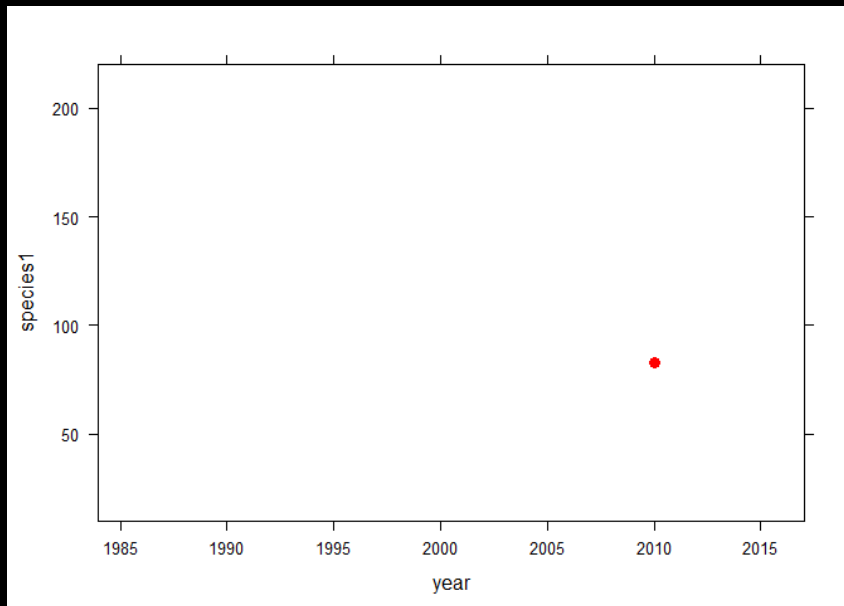


$$\text{Sp1 estimate} = \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1} \times 2.4 + \text{Env2} \times -3.5$$



# MAR models

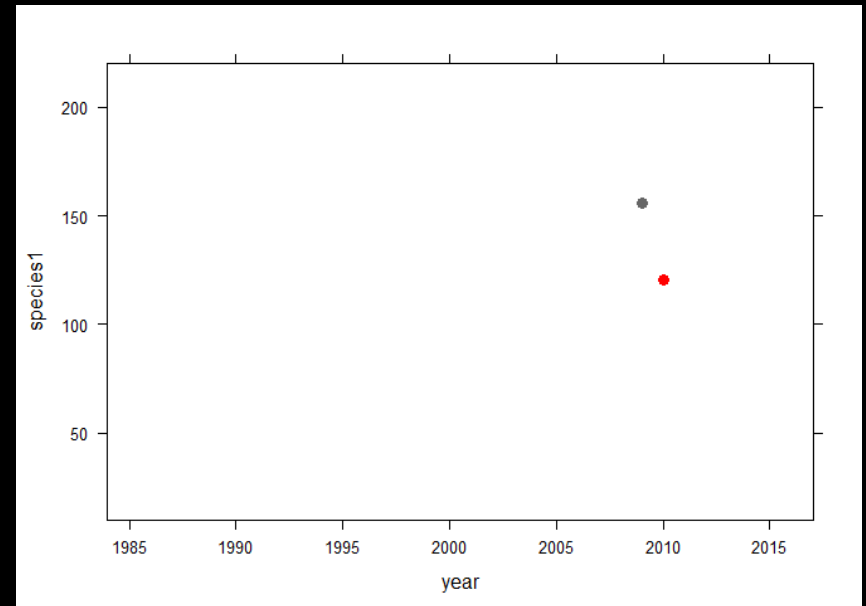
## Example: no auto-regression



Sp1  
estimate =

$$\text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1 } \times 2.9 + \text{Env2 } \times -8.2$$

## Example: auto-regression

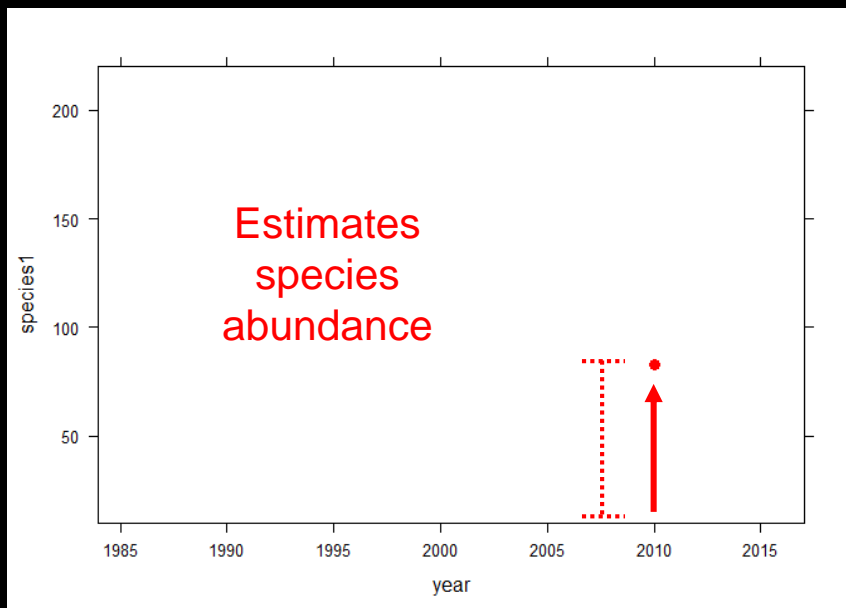


Sp1  
estimate =

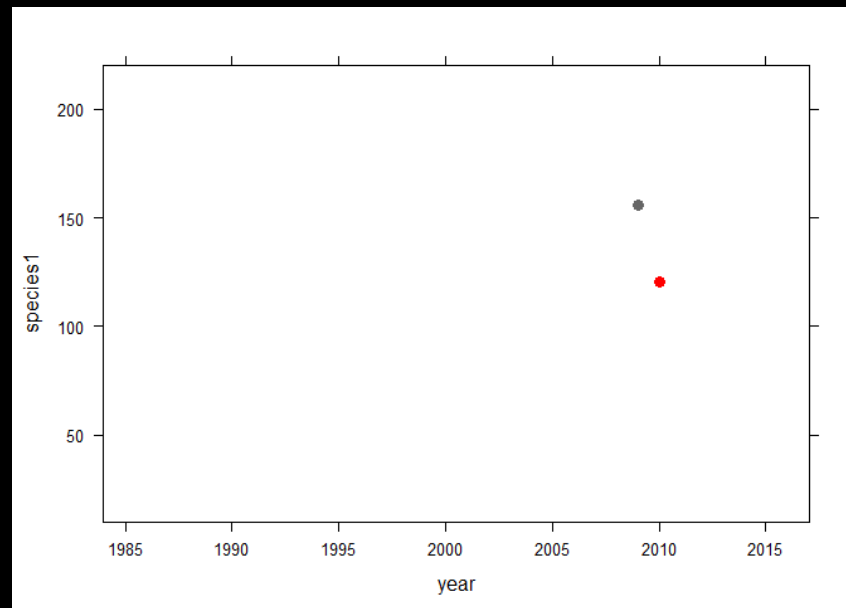
$$\text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1 } \times 2.4 + \text{Env2 } \times -3.5$$

# MAR models

## Example: no auto-regression



## Example: auto-regression

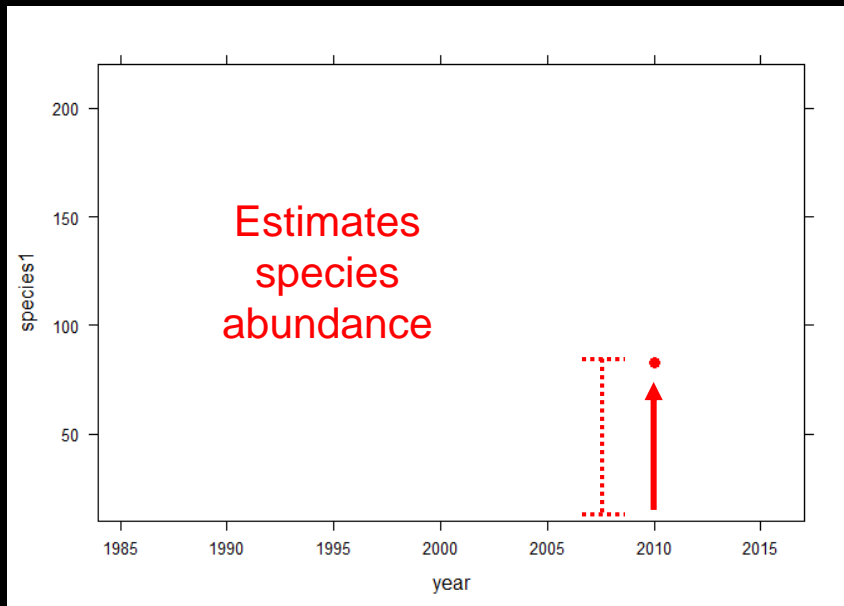


$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Sp1 estimate} = \\ &\text{Intercept } 90.6 + \text{Env1 } \times 2.9 + \text{Env2 } \times -8.2 \end{aligned}$$

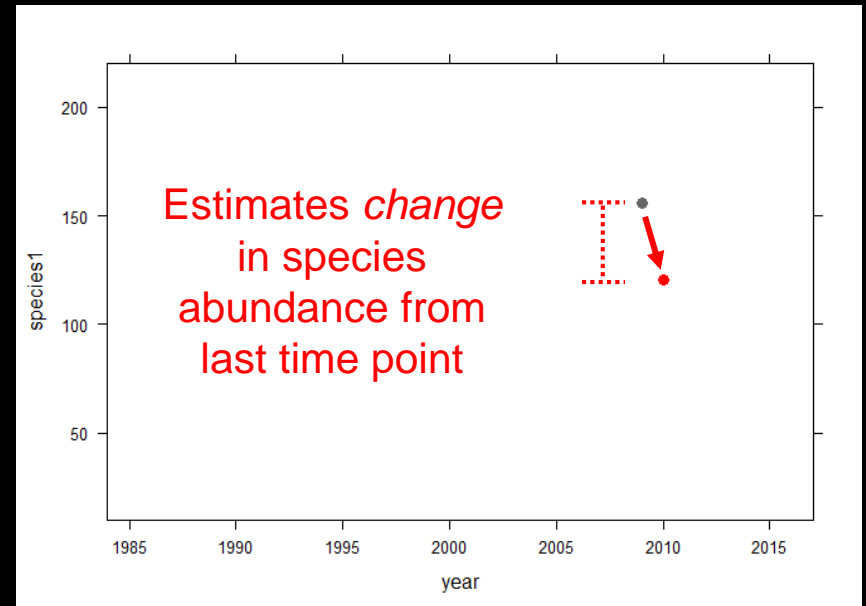
$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Sp1 estimate} = \\ &\text{Sp1}_{t-1} \times 0.56 + \text{Intercept } 13.5 + \text{Env1 } \times 2.4 + \text{Env2 } \times -3.5 \end{aligned}$$

# MAR models

## Example: no auto-regression

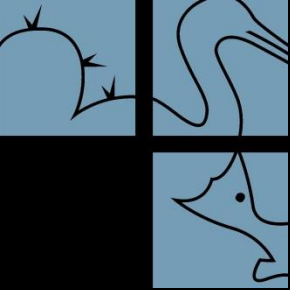


## Example: auto-regression



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Sp1} \\ \text{estimate} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Intercept} \\ 90.6 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Env1} \\ \times 2.9 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Env2} \\ \times -8.2 \end{array}$$

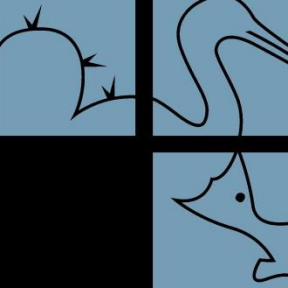
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Sp1} \\ \text{estimate} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Sp1}_{t-1} \\ \times 0.56 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Intercept} \\ 13.5 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Env1} \\ \times 2.4 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Env2} \\ \times -3.5 \end{array}$$



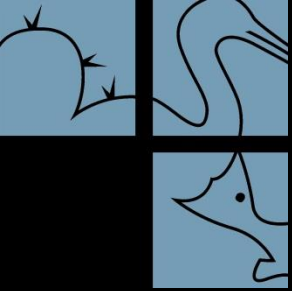
# MAR-1 models

$$\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \frac{\text{Sp1}_t}{\times b_1} + \frac{\text{Sp2}_t}{\times b_2} + \frac{\text{Sp3}_t}{\times b_3} + \frac{\text{Env1}_t}{\times c_1} + \frac{\text{Env2}_t}{\times c_2}$$

# MAR-1 models

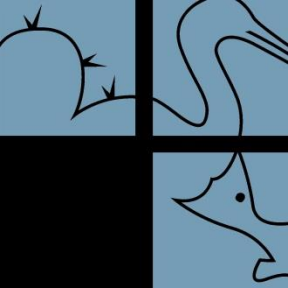

$$\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \frac{\text{Sp1}_t}{\times b_1} + \text{Sp2}_t \times b_2 + \text{Sp3}_t \times b_3 + \text{Env1}_t \times c_1 + \text{Env2}_t \times c_2$$

A diagram illustrating the MAR-1 model equation. The equation is:  $\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \frac{\text{Sp1}_t}{\times b_1} + \text{Sp2}_t \times b_2 + \text{Sp3}_t \times b_3 + \text{Env1}_t \times c_1 + \text{Env2}_t \times c_2$ . A white arrow points from the left side of the equation to the  $\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate}$  term. A white bracket groups the terms  $\frac{\text{Sp1}_t}{\times b_1}$ ,  $\text{Sp2}_t \times b_2$ ,  $\text{Sp3}_t \times b_3$ ,  $\text{Env1}_t \times c_1$ , and  $\text{Env2}_t \times c_2$ .



# MAR-1 models

$$\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \frac{\text{Sp1}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_1} + \frac{\text{Sp2}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_2} + \frac{\text{Sp3}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_3} + \frac{\text{Env1}_t}{\times \mathbf{c}_1} + \frac{\text{Env2}_t}{\times \mathbf{c}_2}$$

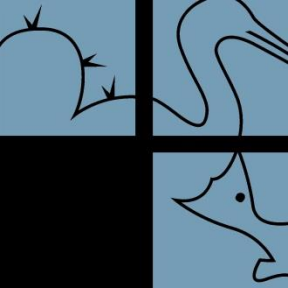


# MAR-1 models

$$\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \frac{\text{Sp1}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_1} + \frac{\text{Sp2}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_2} + \frac{\text{Sp3}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_3} + \frac{\text{Env1}_t}{\times \mathbf{c}_1} + \frac{\text{Env2}_t}{\times \mathbf{c}_2}$$

	Sp1	Sp2	Sp3	Env1	Env2
Sp1					

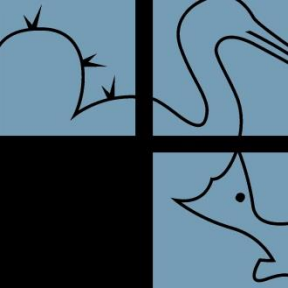




# MAR-1 models

$$\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \frac{\text{Sp1}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_1} + \frac{\text{Sp2}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_2} + \frac{\text{Sp3}_t}{\times \mathbf{b}_3} + \frac{\text{Env1}_t}{\times \mathbf{c}_1} + \frac{\text{Env2}_t}{\times \mathbf{c}_2}$$

	Sp1	Sp2	Sp3	Env1	Env2
Sp1	$\mathbf{b}_{1,1}$	$\mathbf{b}_{1,2}$	$\mathbf{b}_{1,3}$	$\mathbf{c}_{1,1}$	$\mathbf{c}_{1,2}$

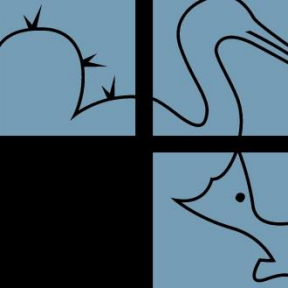


# MAR-1 models

$$\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \text{Sp1}_t \times b_1 + \text{Sp2}_t \times b_2 + \text{Sp3}_t \times b_3 + \text{Env1}_t \times c_1 + \text{Env2}_t \times c_2$$

$$\text{Sp2}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \text{Sp1}_t \times b_1 + \text{Sp2}_t \times b_2 + \text{Sp3}_t \times b_3 + \text{Env1}_t \times c_1 + \text{Env2}_t \times c_2$$

	Sp1	Sp2	Sp3	Env1	Env2
Sp1	$b_{1,1}$	$b_{1,2}$	$b_{1,3}$	$c_{1,1}$	$c_{1,2}$
Sp2	$b_{2,1}$	$b_{2,2}$	$b_{2,3}$	$c_{2,1}$	$c_{2,2}$



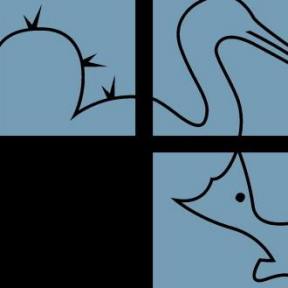
# MAR-1 models

$$\text{Sp1}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \text{Sp1}_t \times b_1 + \text{Sp2}_t \times b_2 + \text{Sp3}_t \times b_3 + \text{Env1}_t \times c_1 + \text{Env2}_t \times c_2$$

$$\text{Sp2}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \text{Sp1}_t \times b_1 + \text{Sp2}_t \times b_2 + \text{Sp3}_t \times b_3 + \text{Env1}_t \times c_1 + \text{Env2}_t \times c_2$$

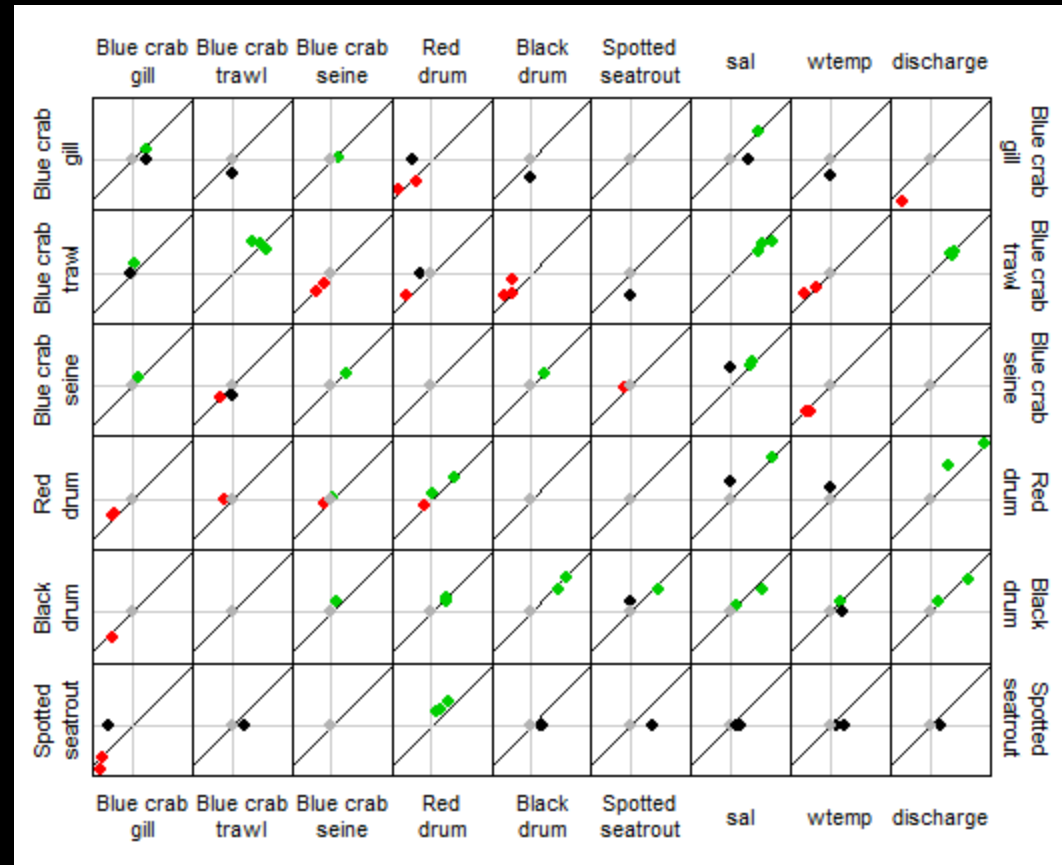
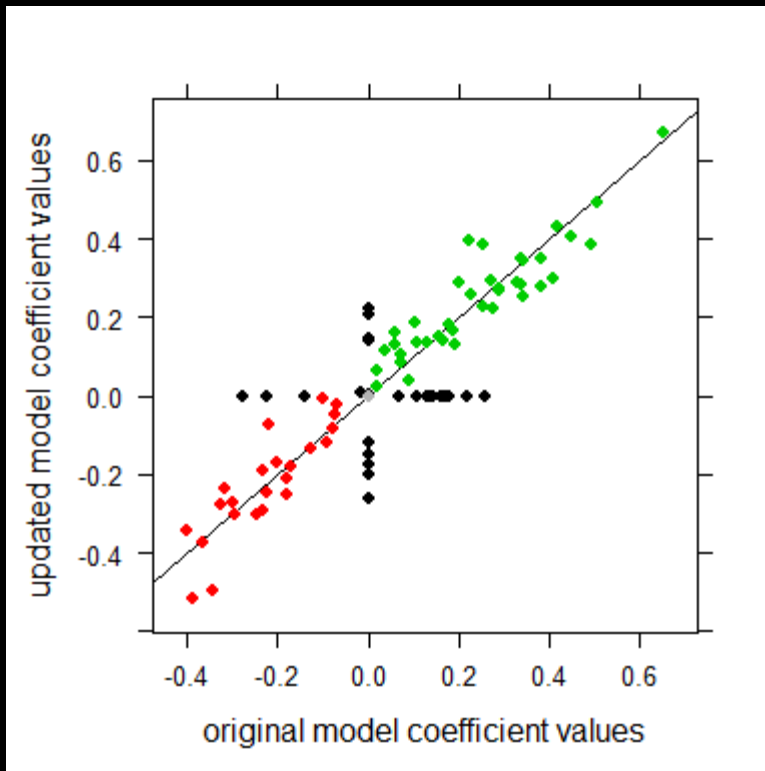
$$\text{Sp3}_{t+1} \text{ estimate} = \text{Intercept } 0 + \text{Sp1}_t \times b_1 + \text{Sp2}_t \times b_2 + \text{Sp3}_t \times b_3 + \text{Env1}_t \times c_1 + \text{Env2}_t \times c_2$$

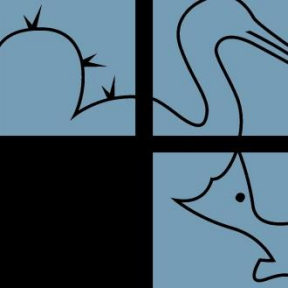
	Sp1	Sp2	Sp3	...	Env1	Env2	...
Sp1	$b_{1,1}$	$b_{1,2}$	$b_{1,3}$	...	$c_{1,1}$	$c_{1,2}$	...
Sp2	$b_{2,1}$	$b_{2,2}$	$b_{2,3}$	...	$c_{2,1}$	$c_{2,2}$	...
Sp3	$b_{3,1}$	$b_{3,2}$	$b_{3,3}$	...	$c_{3,1}$	$c_{3,2}$	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



# Updated vs. Original Data Models

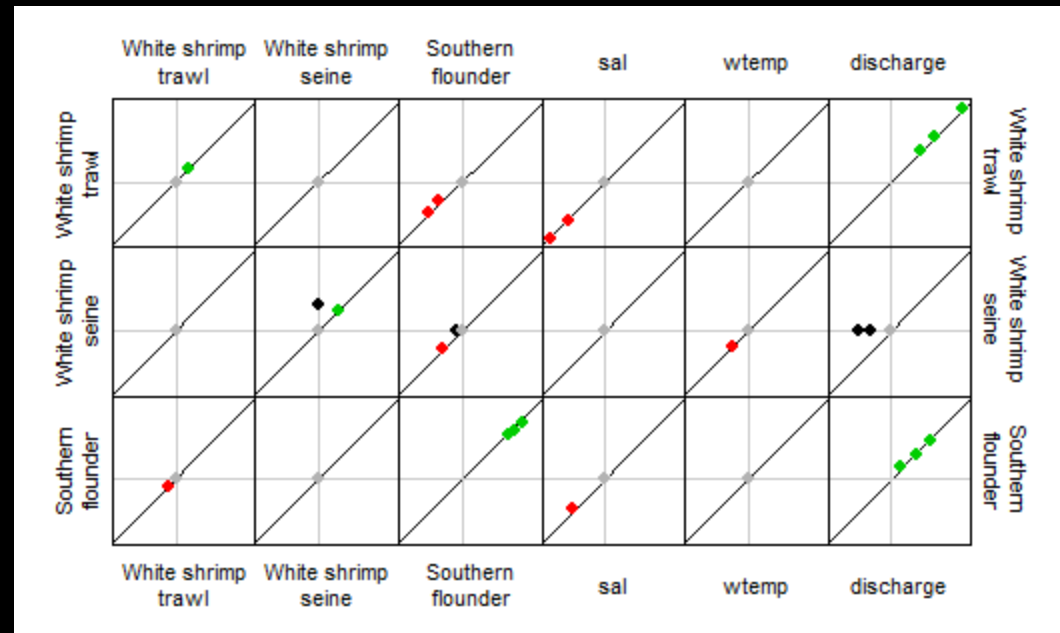
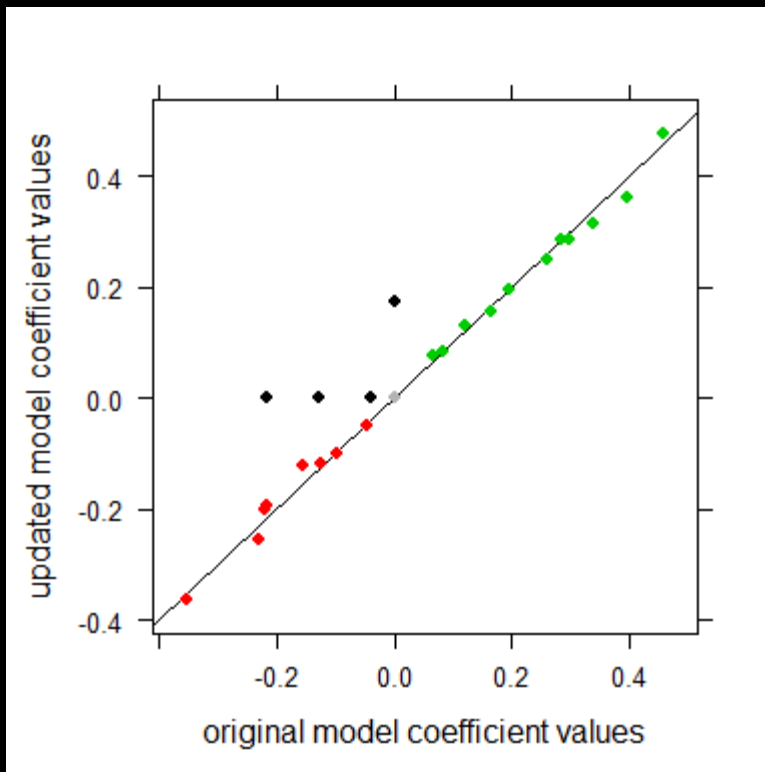
## Blue crab 2-year lag Coefficient values





# Updated vs. Original Data Models

## White shrimp 6-month lag Coefficient values

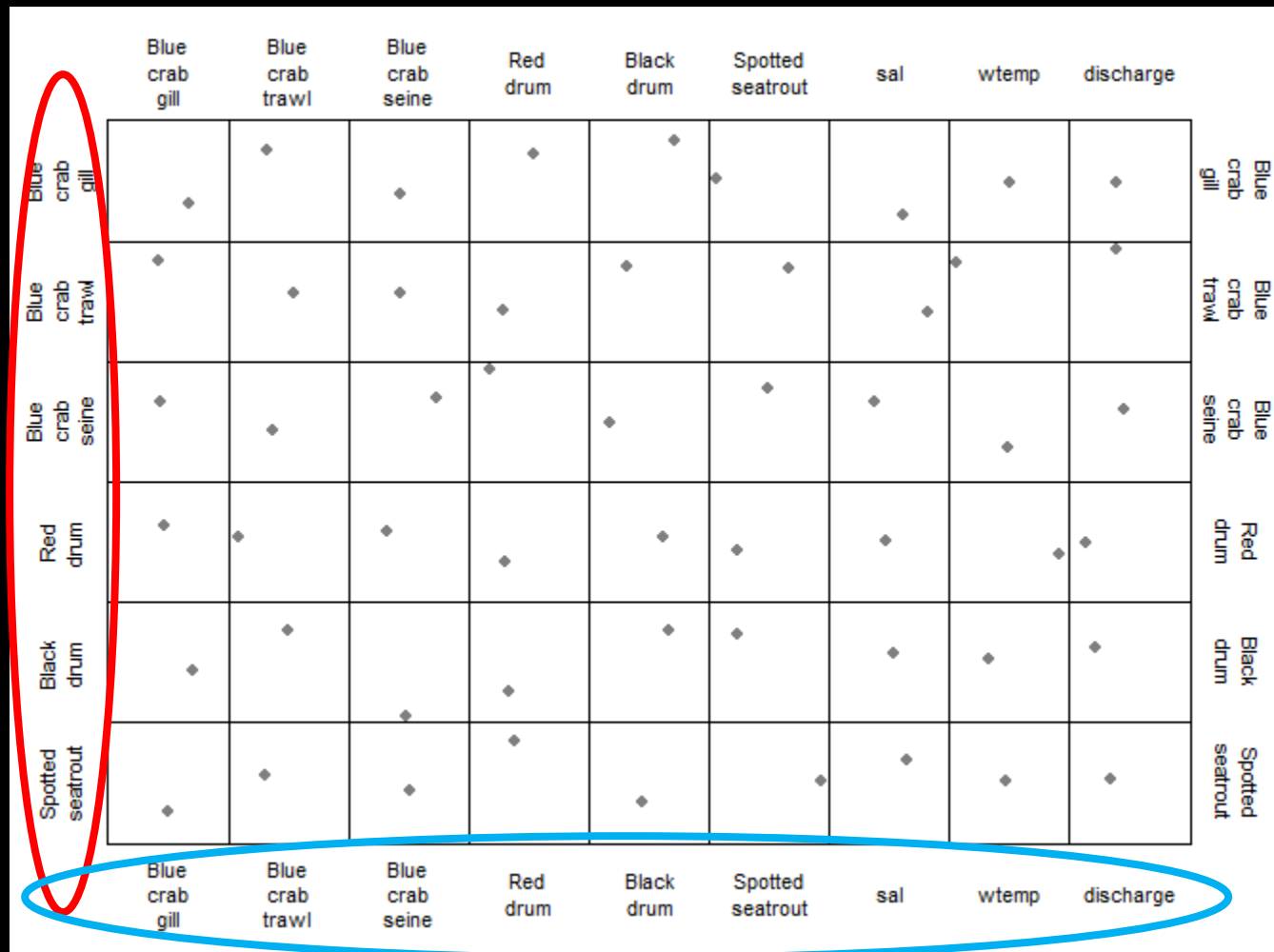


# Seasonal models

## Blue crab: original model

6  
response  
variables

9  
predictor  
variables

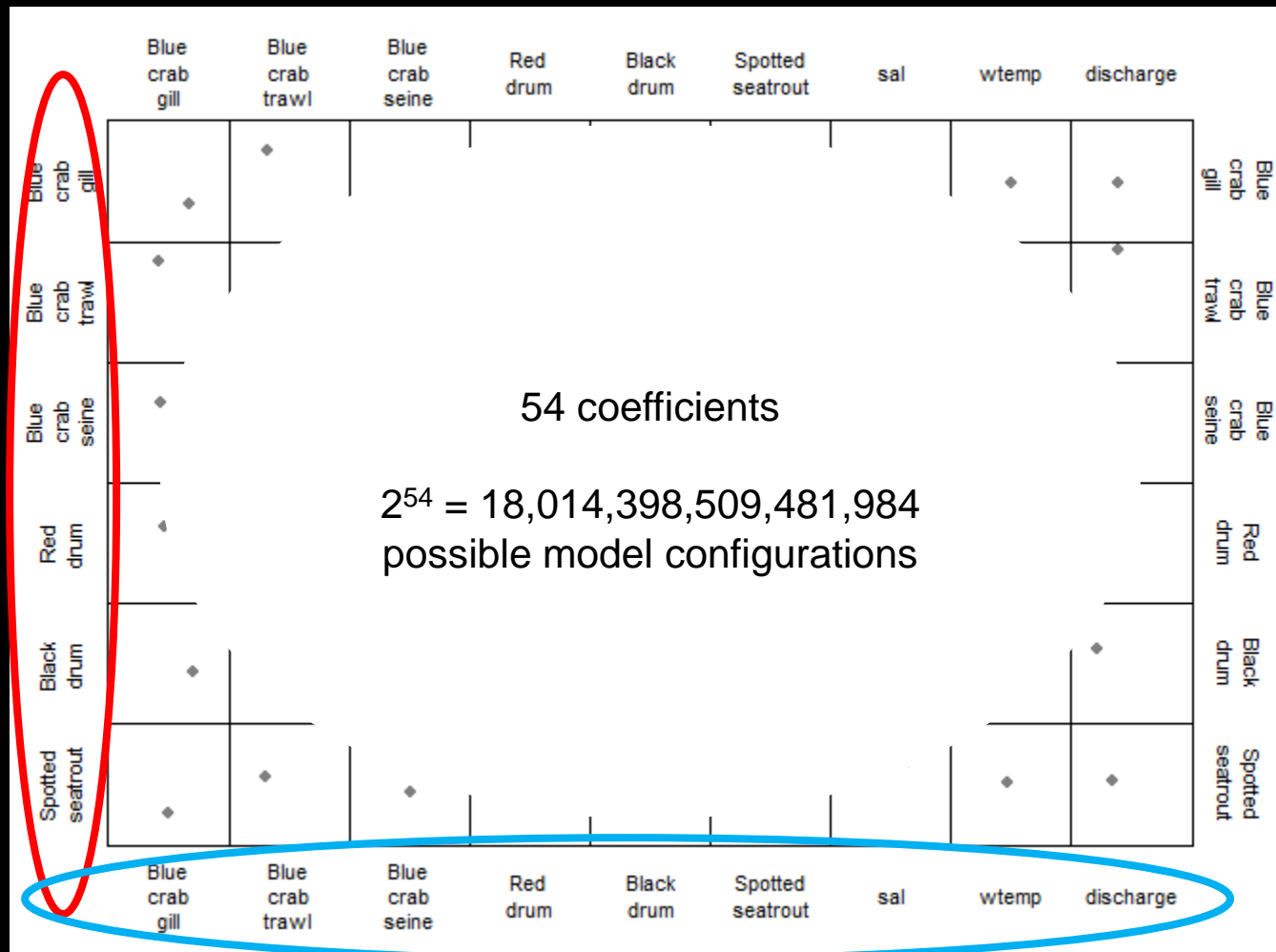


# Seasonal models

## Blue crab: original model

6  
response  
variables

9  
predictor  
variables

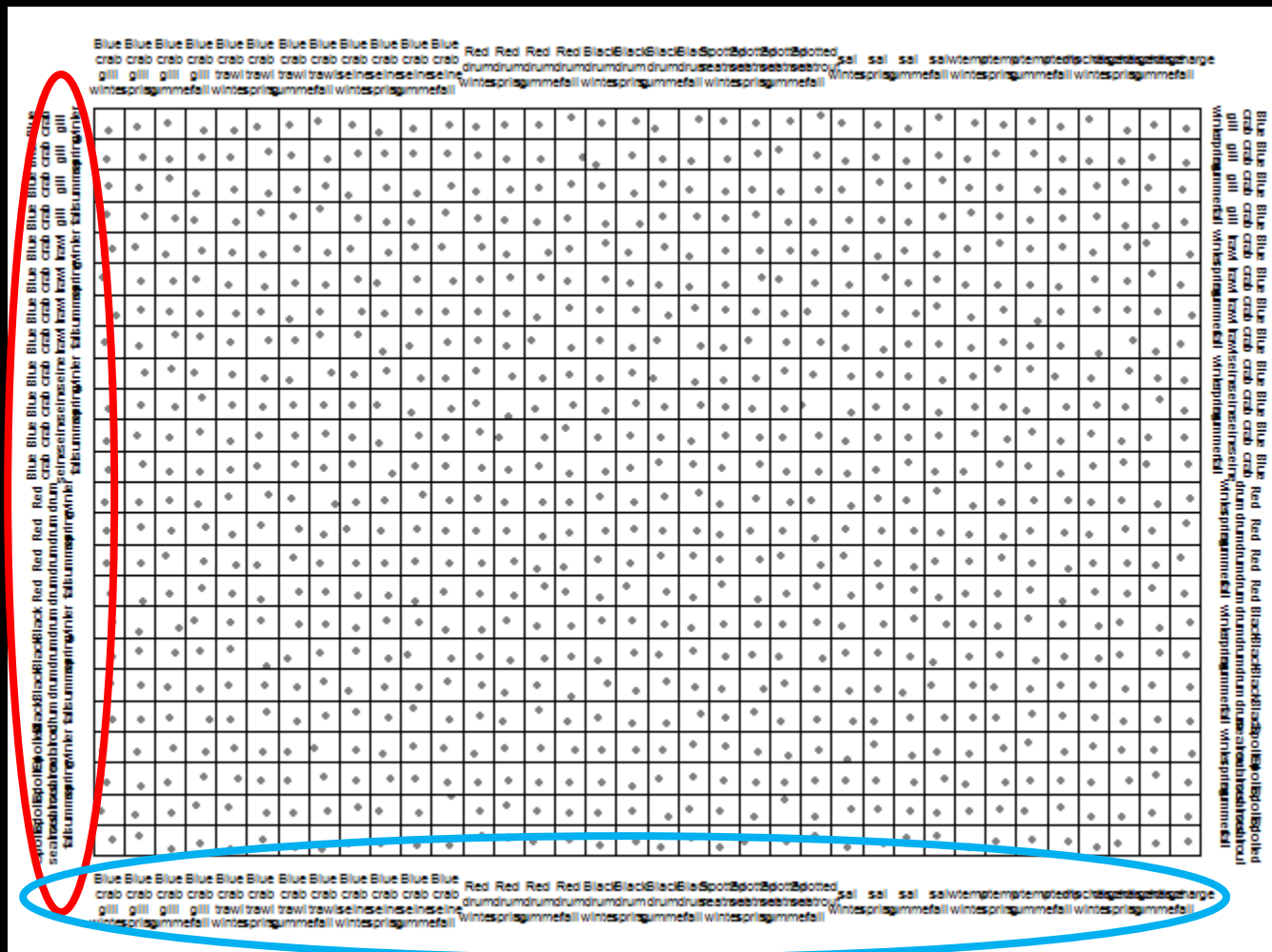


# Seasonal models

## Blue crab: Model with 4 seasons included

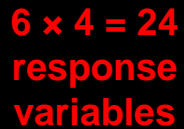
$6 \times 4 = 24$   
response  
variables

$9 \times 4 = 36$   
predictor  
variables



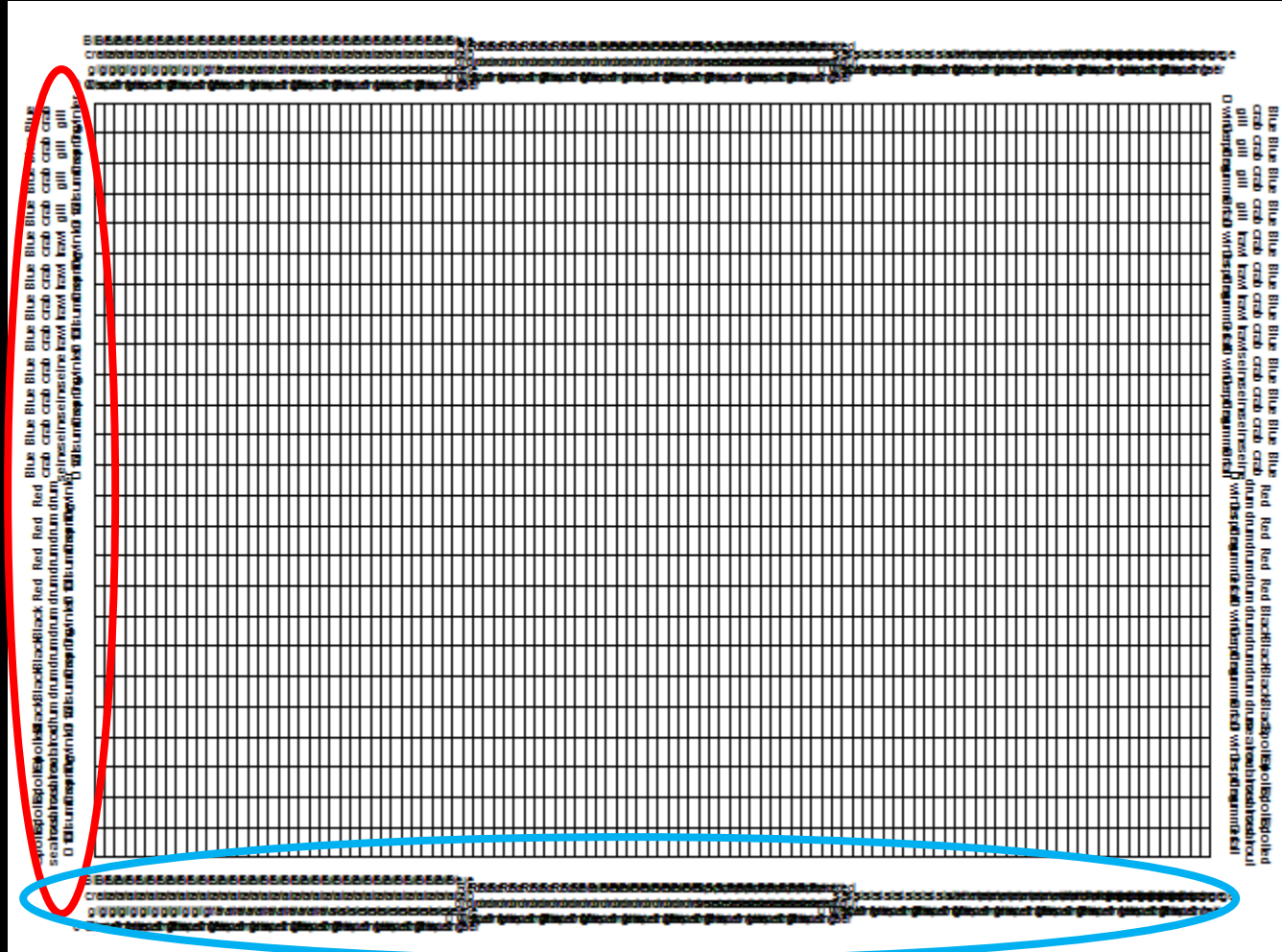


### Blue crab: Model with 4 seasons included



**9 × 4 = 36  
predictor  
variables**

### Blue crab: Model with 4 seasons & 2 year lags included

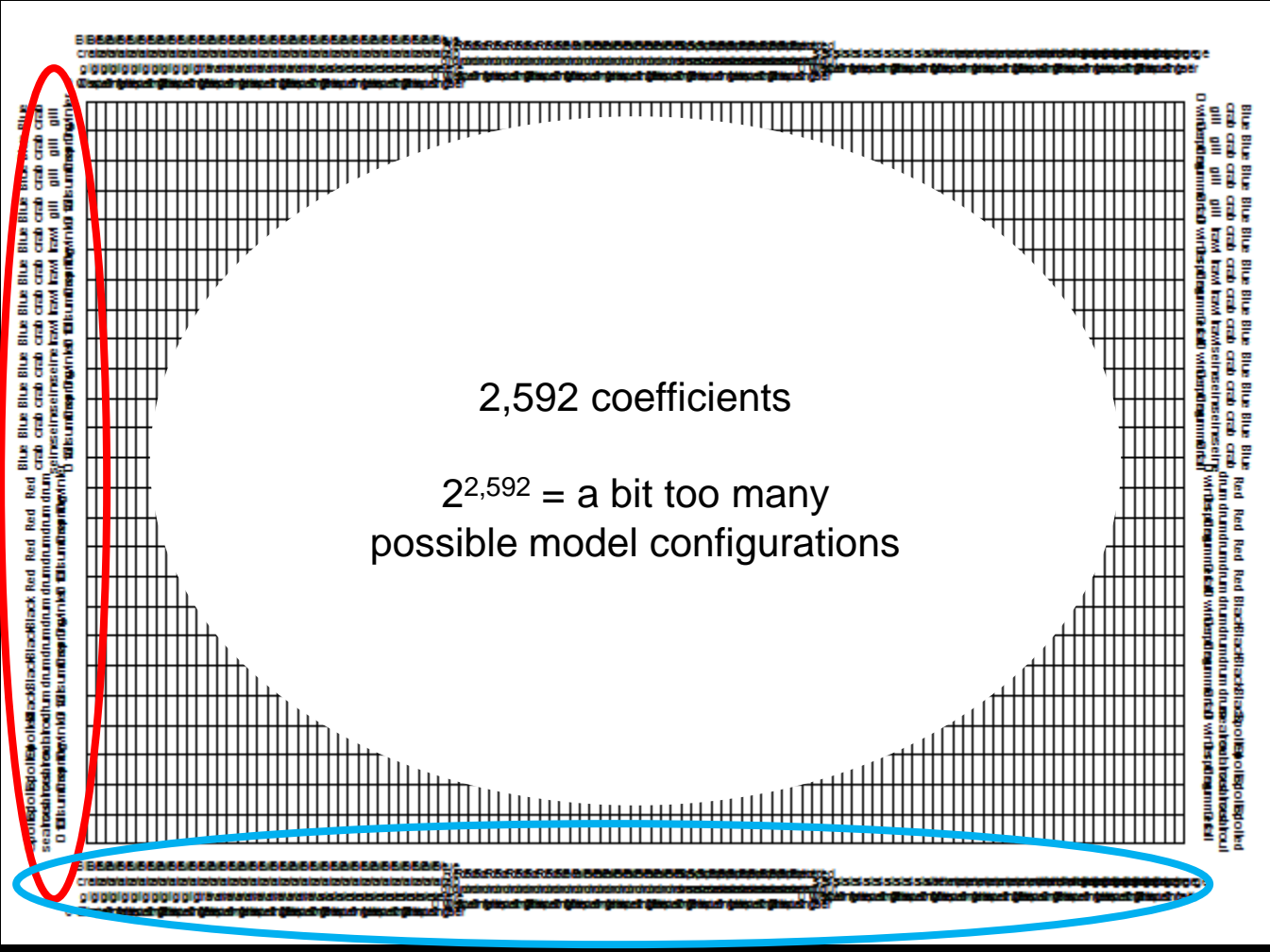


**24**  
**response**  
**variables**

**36 × 3 = 108**  
**predictor**  
**variables**

# Seasonal models

Blue crab: Model with 4 seasons & 2 year lags included

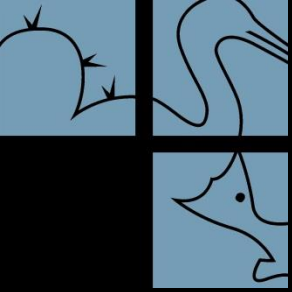


2,592 coefficients

$2^{2,592}$  = a bit too many  
possible model configurations

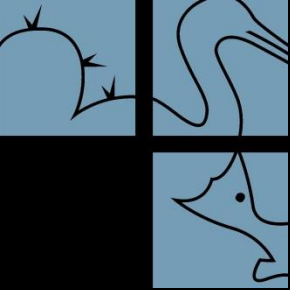
24  
response  
variables

$36 \times 3 = 108$   
predictor  
variables



# Seasonal models

**Models with 4 seasons & up to 2 year lags included**

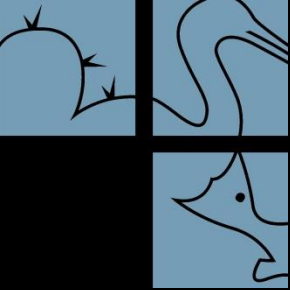


# Seasonal models

**Models with 4 seasons & up to 2 year lags included**

- Focus on trawl datasets for focal species responses
  - Trawl samples taken throughout bays rather than only along perimeters (gill net and seine samples)
  - Trawl samples taken year-round rather than only in spring and fall (gill net samples)
  - Most consistent and ecologically plausible results in original models

[illegible]



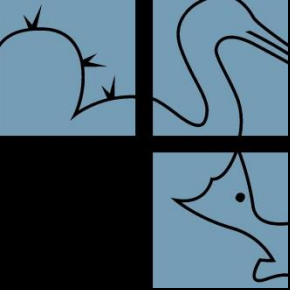
# Seasonal models

**Models with 4 seasons & up to 2 year lags included**

- Focus on trawl datasets for focal species responses
  - Trawl samples taken throughout bays rather than only along perimeters (gill net and seine samples)
  - Trawl samples taken year-round rather than only in spring and fall (gill net samples)
  - Most consistent and ecologically plausible results in original models
- Focus on trawl datasets for focal species predictors
  - Same reasons as above

A 100x100 grid with a 10x10 yellow square in the top-left corner. The grid is composed of 10 columns and 10 rows of yellow squares, totaling 100 squares. The rest of the grid is white.



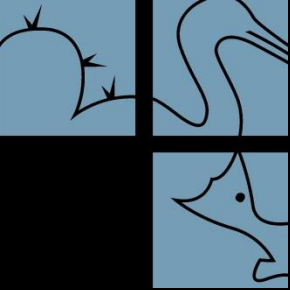


# Seasonal models

## Models with 4 seasons & up to 2 year lags included

- Focus on trawl datasets for focal species responses
  - Trawl samples taken throughout bays rather than only along perimeters (gill net and seine samples)
  - Trawl samples taken year-round rather than only in spring and fall (gill net samples)
  - Most consistent and ecologically plausible results in original models
- Focus on trawl datasets for focal species predictors
  - Same reasons as above
- Remove predators as predictors
  - Gill net samples only taken in spring and fall
  - Influenced by FW inflows so would also have to be estimated
  - Removal has very little effect on model results

ers  
ill



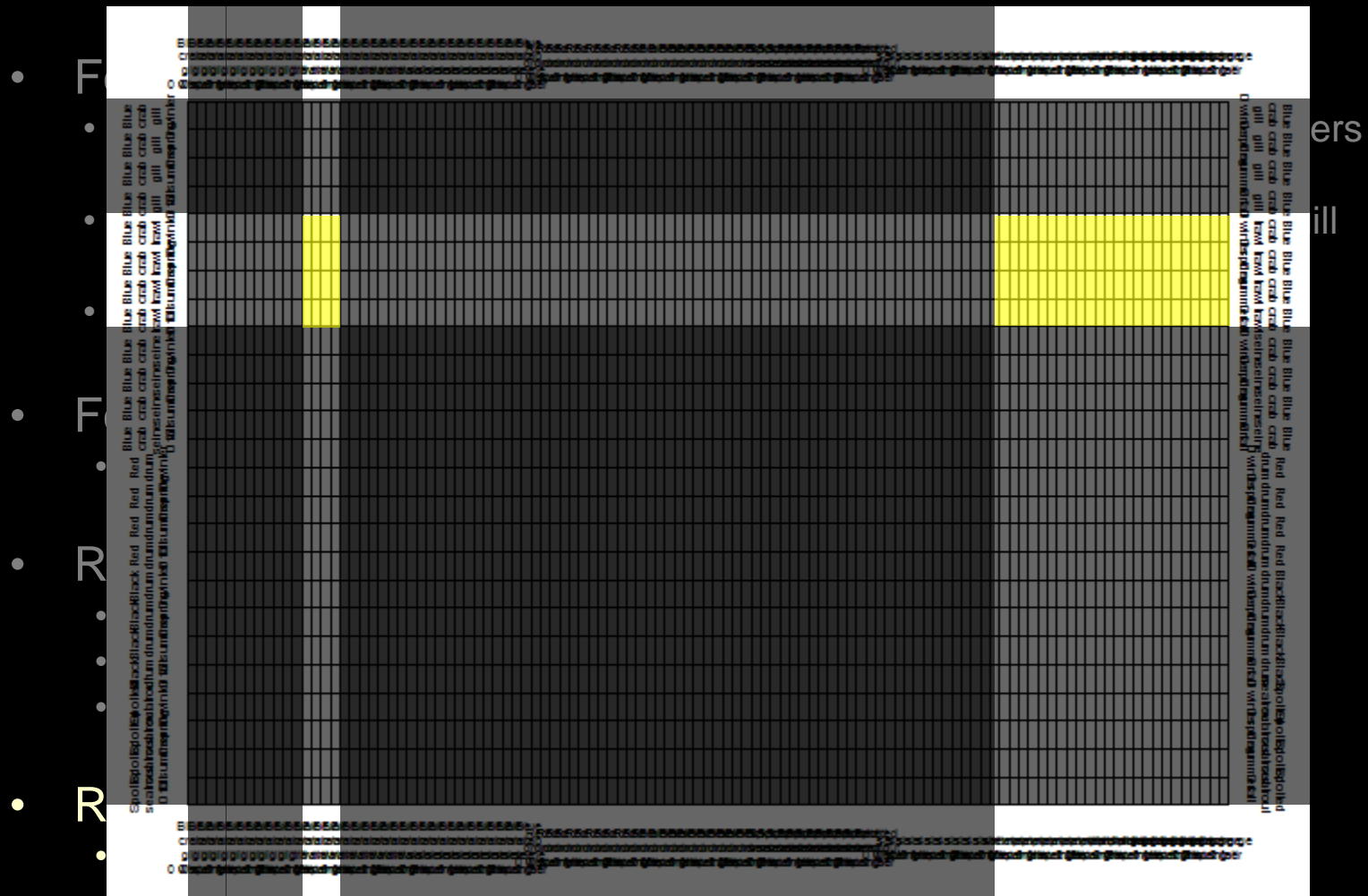
# Seasonal models

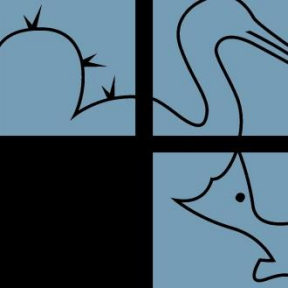
## Models with 4 seasons & up to 2 year lags included

- Focus on trawl datasets for focal species responses
  - Trawl samples taken throughout bays rather than only along perimeters (gill net and seine samples)
  - Trawl samples taken year-round rather than only in spring and fall (gill net samples)
  - Most consistent and ecologically plausible results in original models
- Focus on trawl datasets for focal species predictors
  - Same reasons as above
- Remove predators as predictors
  - Gill net samples only taken in spring and fall
  - Influenced by FW inflows so would also have to be estimated
  - Removal has very little effect on model results
- Remove salinity as predictor
  - Would have to be estimated as a function of FW inflow

# Seasonal models

Models with 4 seasons & up to 2 year lags included

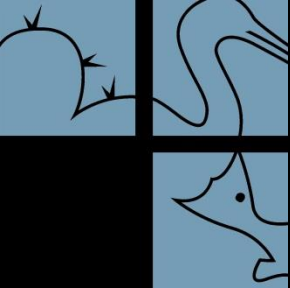




# Seasonal models

## Blue crab (winter, spring, summer, fall)

	In Blue Crab t-1				In Discharge				Water Temperature			
	winter 0	spring 0	summer 0	fall 0	winter 0 -1 -2	spring 0 -1 -2	summer 0 -1 -2	fall 0 -1 -2	winter 0 -1 -2	spring 0 -1 -2	summer 0 -1 -2	fall 0 -1 -2
Blue crab winter				✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Blue crab spring	✓				✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Blue crab summer		✓			✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Blue crab fall			✓		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓

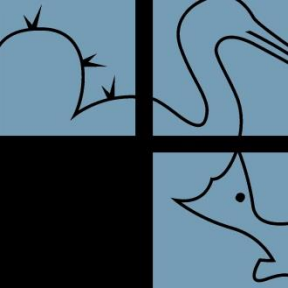


# Seasonal models

## Blue crab (winter, spring, summer, fall)

- Use BIC to select best model

	In Blue Crab t-1				In Discharge				Water Temperature			
	winter 0	spring 0	summer 0	fall 0	winter 0 -1 -2	spring 0 -1 -2	summer 0 -1 -2	fall 0 -1 -2	winter 0 -1 -2	spring 0 -1 -2	summer 0 -1 -2	fall 0 -1 -2
Blue crab winter				✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Blue crab spring	✓				✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Blue crab summer		✓			✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Blue crab fall			✓		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓



# Seasonal models

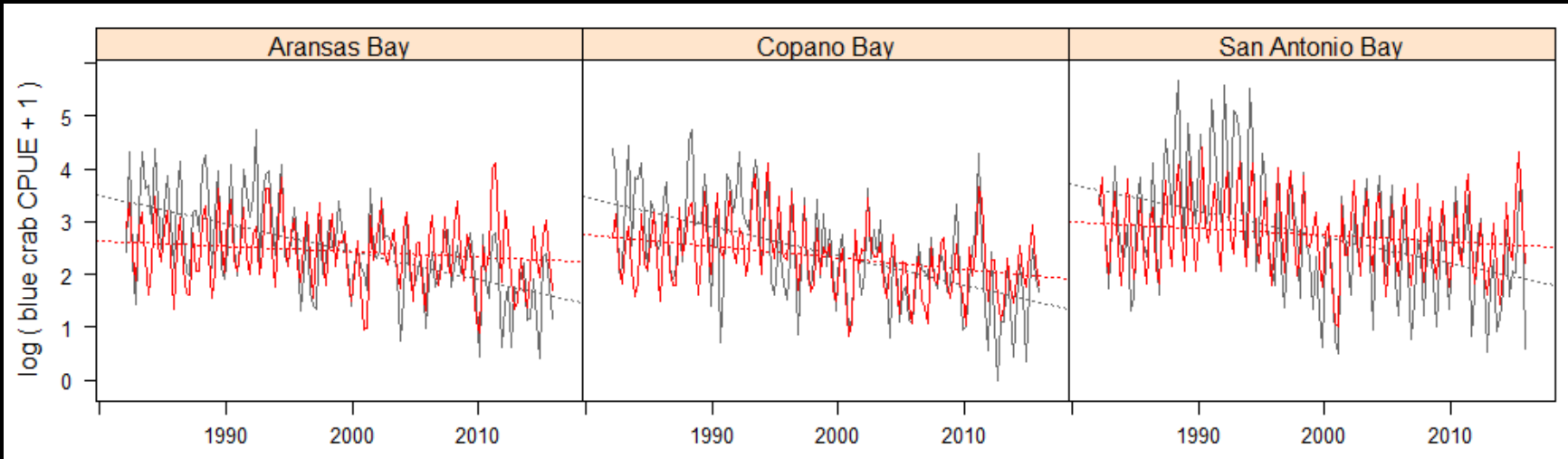
## Blue crab (winter, spring, summer, fall)

- Use BIC to select best model
- Largest coefficients seen in winter model
  - High density dependence on preceding fall abundance
  - Positive effect of last winter's river discharge
  - Strong negative effect of summer temperature at 2 year lag

	In Blue Crab t-1				In Discharge				Water Temperature			
	winter 0	spring 0	summer 0	fall 0	winter 0 -1 -2	spring 0 -1 -2	summer 0 -1 -2	fall 0 -1 -2	winter 0 -1 -2	spring 0 -1 -2	summer 0 -1 -2	fall 0 -1 -2
Blue crab winter				✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Blue crab spring	✓				✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Blue crab summer		✓			✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓
Blue crab fall			✓		✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓

# Seasonal models

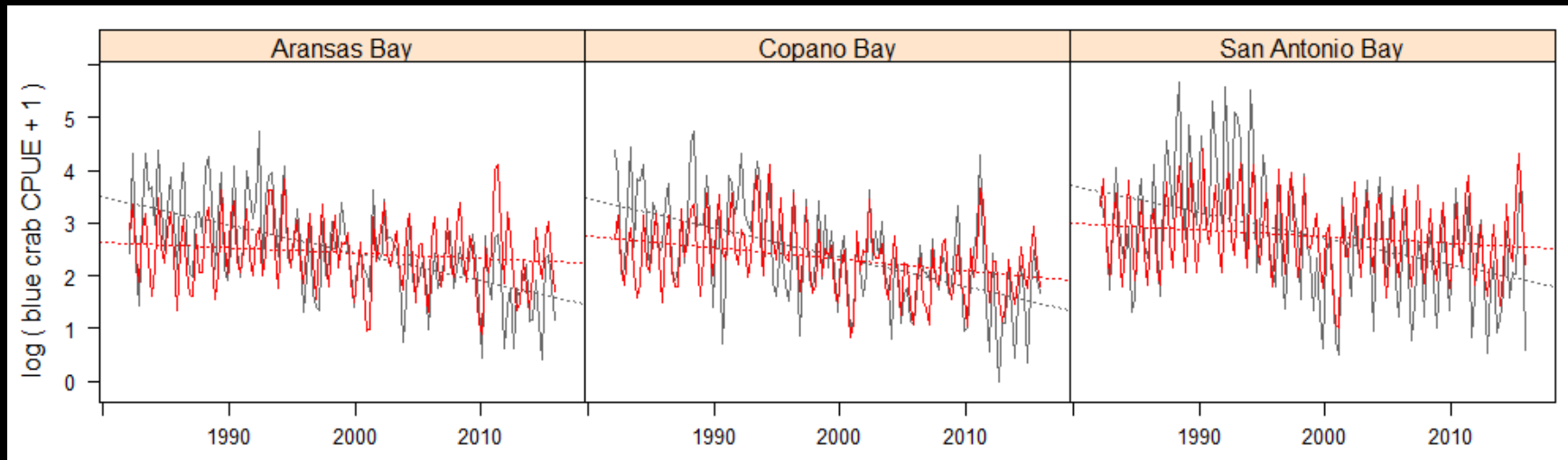
## Blue crab: original vs. predicted abundance trends



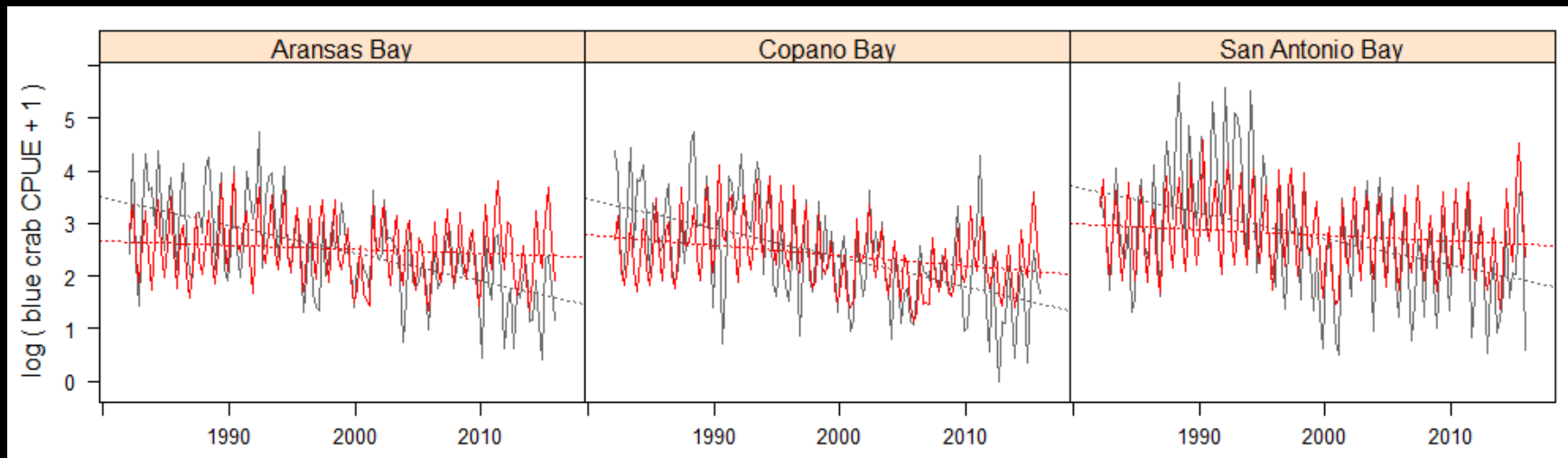


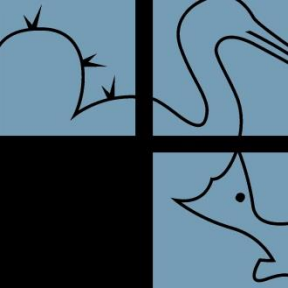
# Seasonal models

## Blue crab: original vs. predicted abundance trends



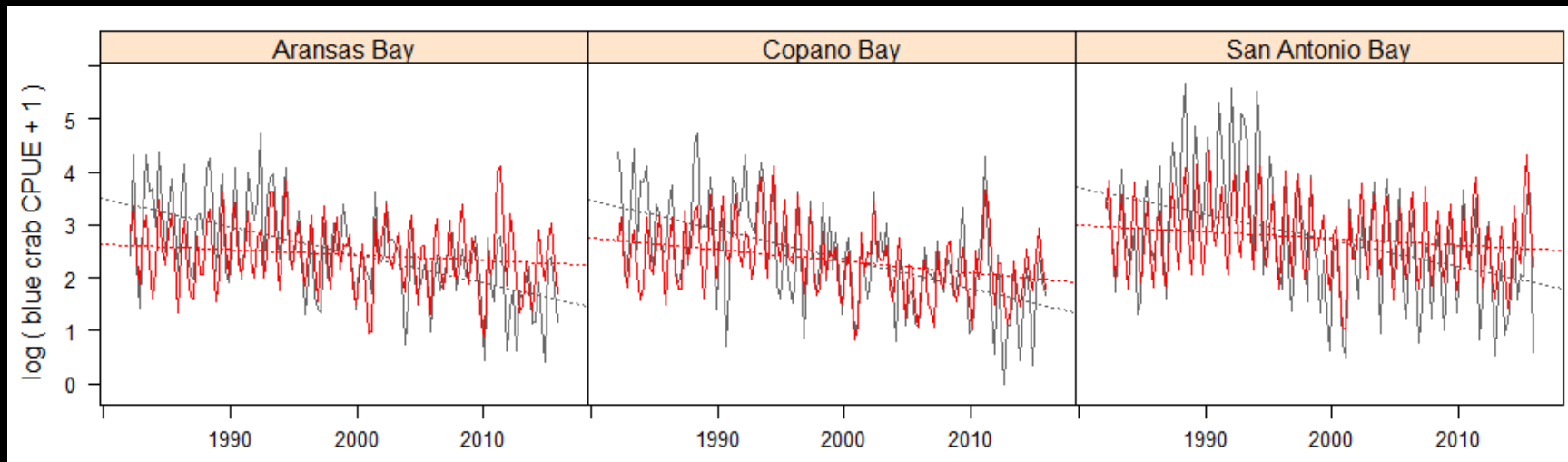
## Effects of temperature on long-term trends (discharge set to seasonal means)



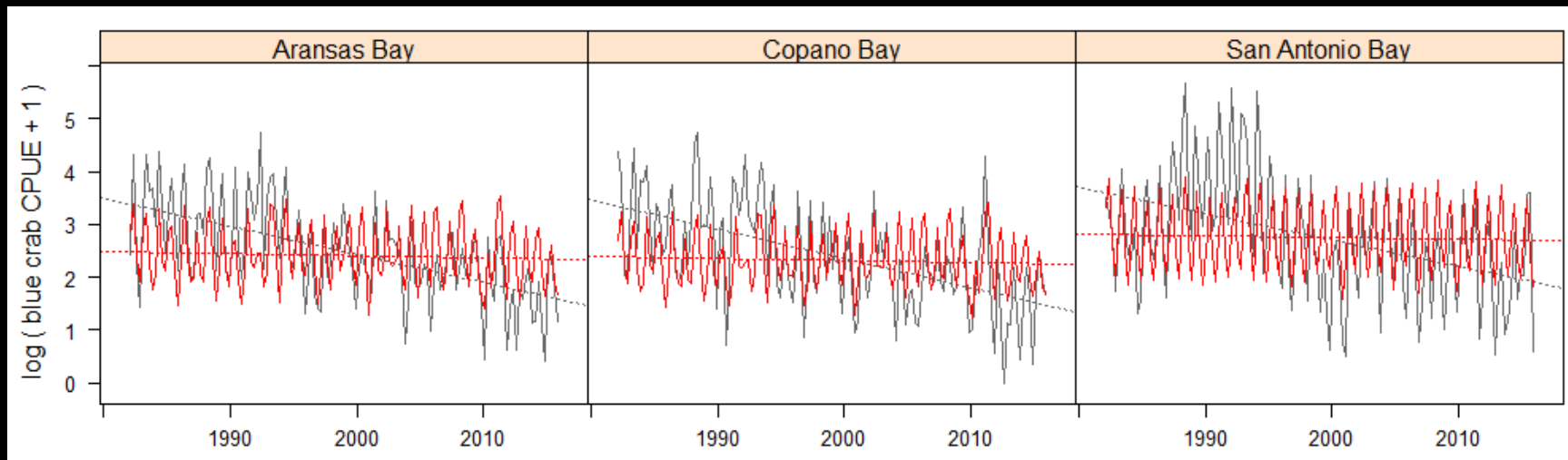


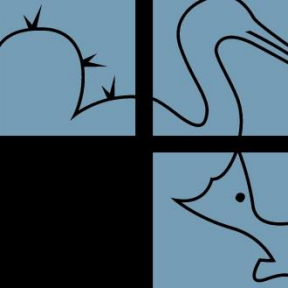
# Seasonal models

## Blue crab: original vs. predicted abundance trends



## Effects of discharge on long-term trends (temperature set to seasonal means)

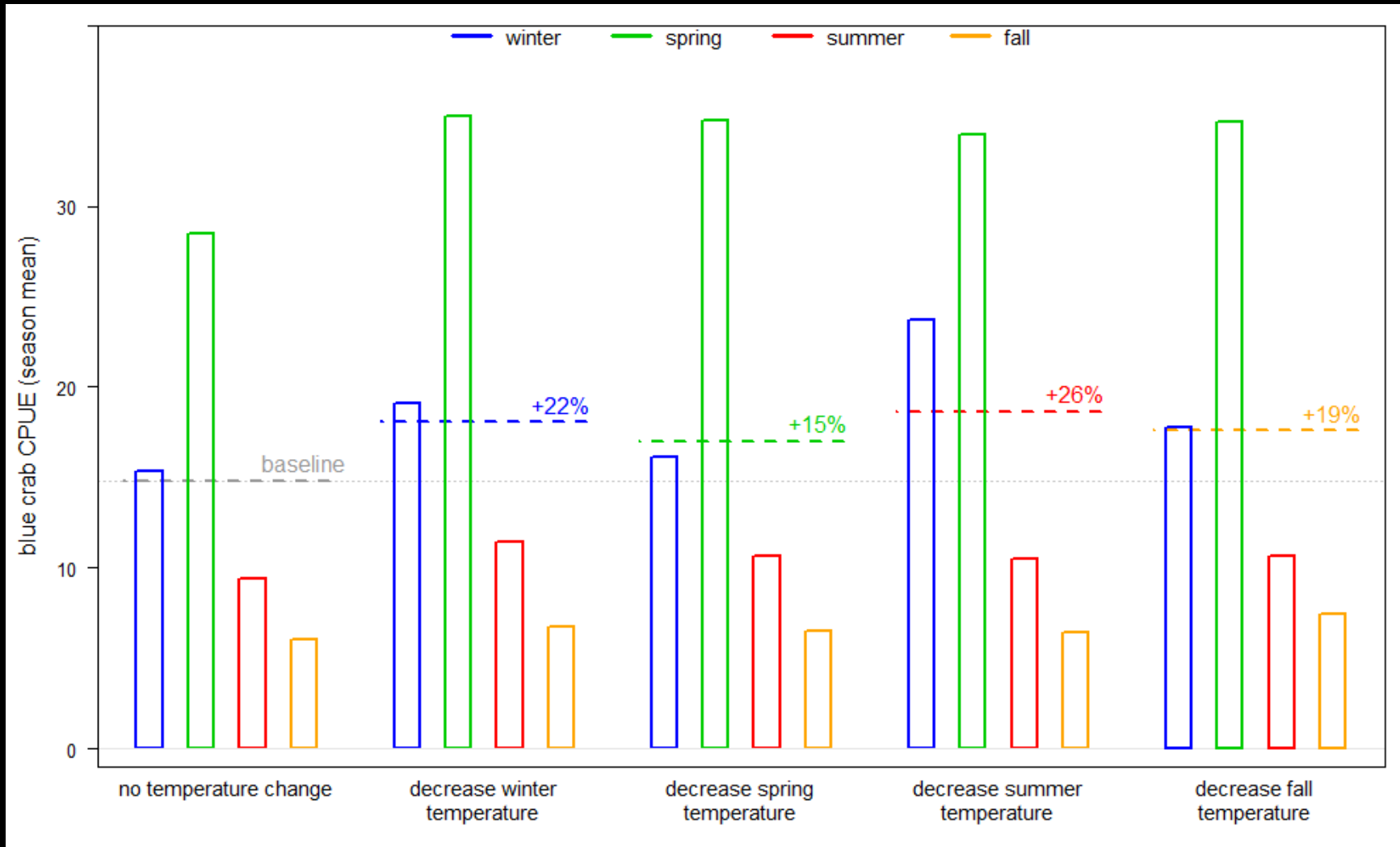


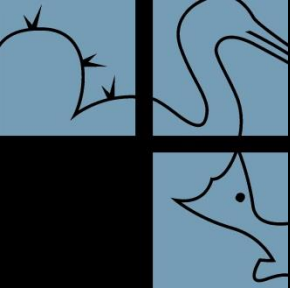


# Seasonal models

## Blue crab: seasonal and overall abundance changes

- Decrease temperature 1°C each season

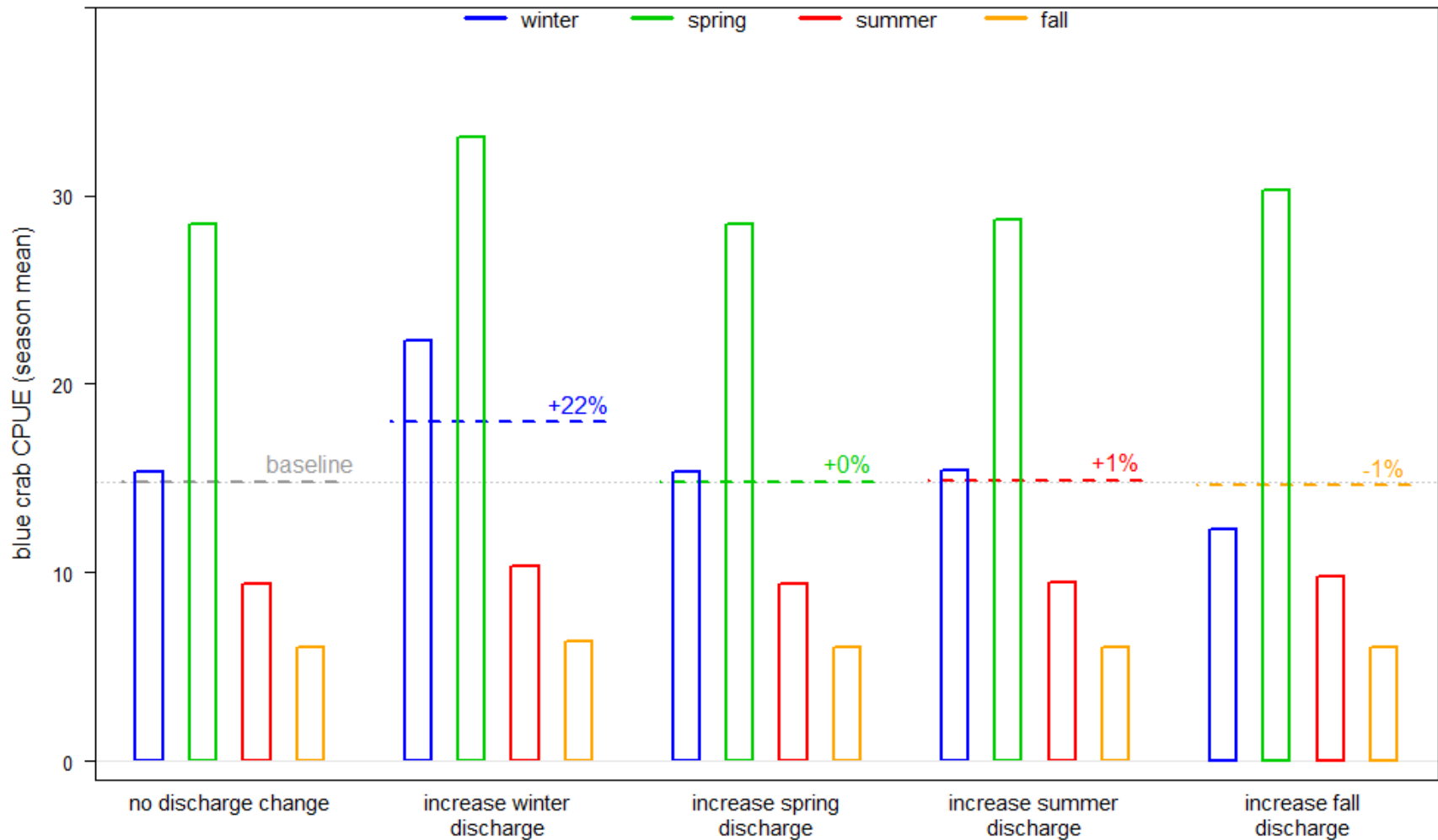


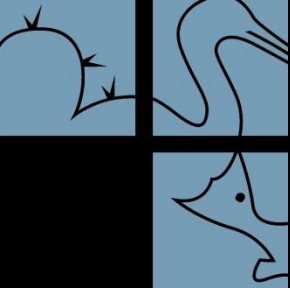


# Seasonal models

## Blue crab: seasonal and overall abundance changes

- Increase discharge 300% each season

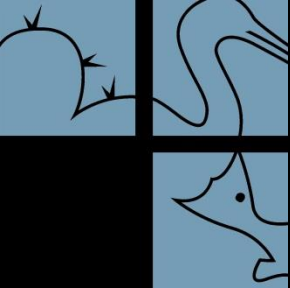




# Seasonal models

## White shrimp (winter, spring, summer, fall)

	In White shrimp t-1				In Discharge				Water Temperature			
	winter 0	spring 0	summer 0	fall 0	winter 0 -1	spring 0 -1	summer 0 -1	fall 0 -1	winter 0 -1	spring 0 -1	summer 0 -1	fall 0 -1
White shrimp winter				✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp spring	✓				✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp summer		✓			✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp fall			✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

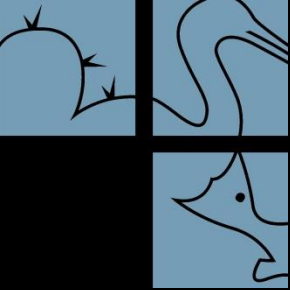


# Seasonal models

## White shrimp (winter, spring, summer, fall)

- Use BIC to select best model

	In White shrimp t-1				In Discharge				Water Temperature			
	winter 0	spring 0	summer 0	fall 0	winter 0 -1	spring 0 -1	summer 0 -1	fall 0 -1	winter 0 -1	spring 0 -1	summer 0 -1	fall 0 -1
White shrimp winter				✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp spring	✓				✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp summer		✓			✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp fall			✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓



# Seasonal models

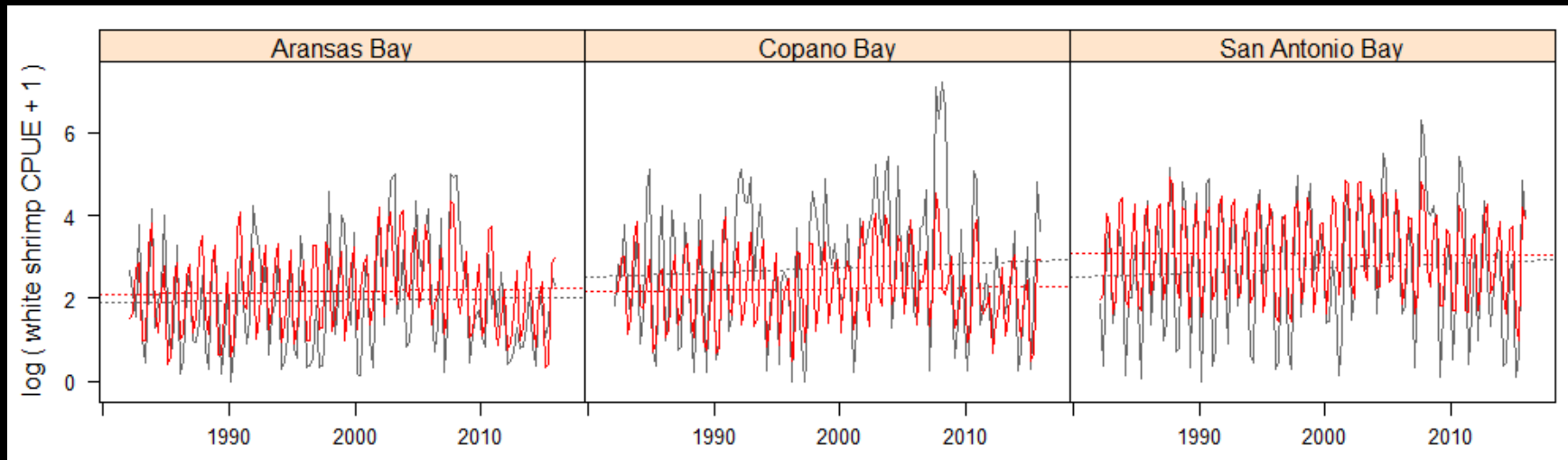
## White shrimp (winter, spring, summer, fall)

- Use BIC to select best model
- Largest coefficients
  - High winter density dependence on preceding fall abundance
  - Negative effect of preceding year's winter discharge on summer abundance
  - Positive lag-0 effect of river discharge on summer abundance
  - Negative effect of preceding summer's temperature on fall abundance

	In White shrimp t-1				In Discharge				Water Temperature			
	winter 0	spring 0	summer 0	fall 0	winter 0 -1	spring 0 -1	summer 0 -1	fall 0 -1	winter 0 -1	spring 0 -1	summer 0 -1	fall 0 -1
White shrimp winter				✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp spring	✓				✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp summer		✓			✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
White shrimp fall			✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

# Seasonal models

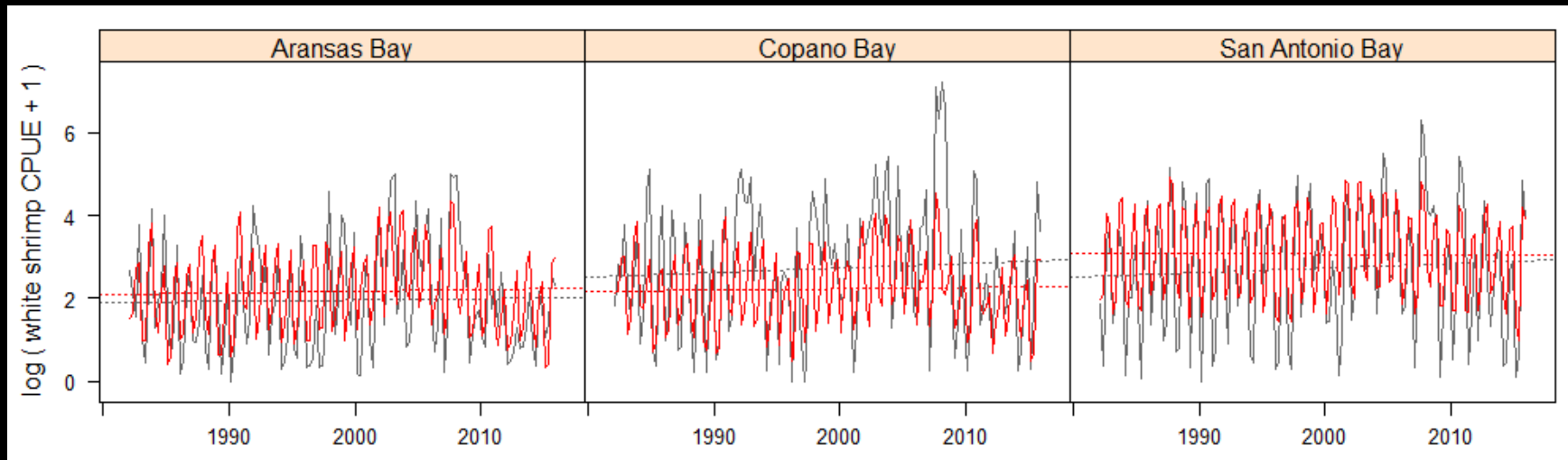
## White shrimp: original vs. predicted abundance trends



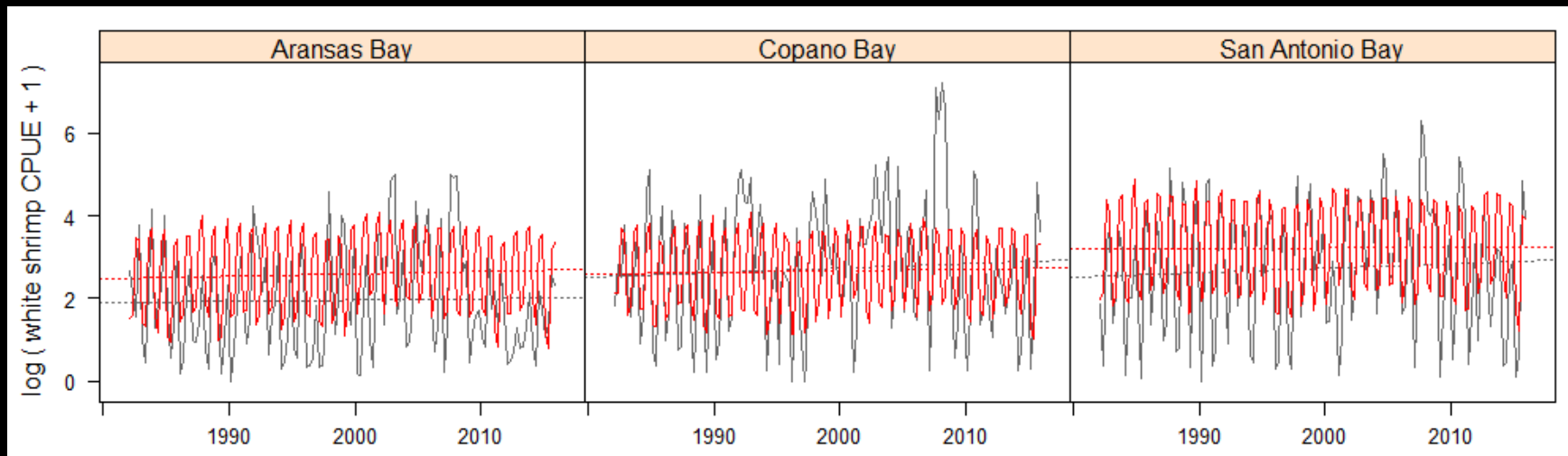


# Seasonal models

## White shrimp: original vs. predicted abundance trends

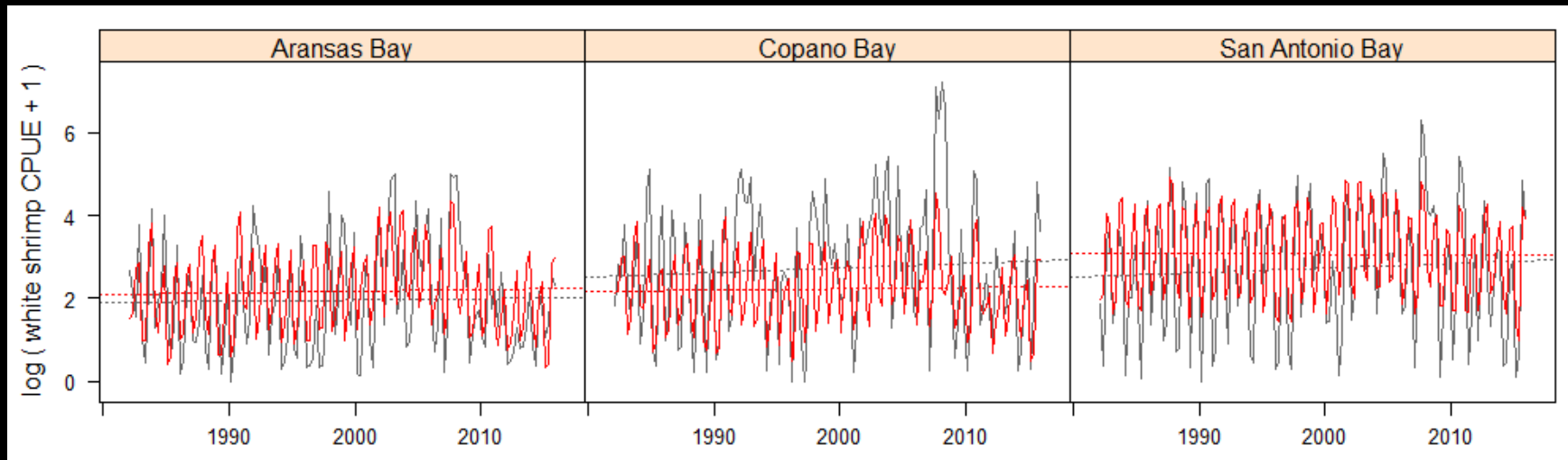


## Effects of temperature on long-term trends (discharge set to seasonal means)

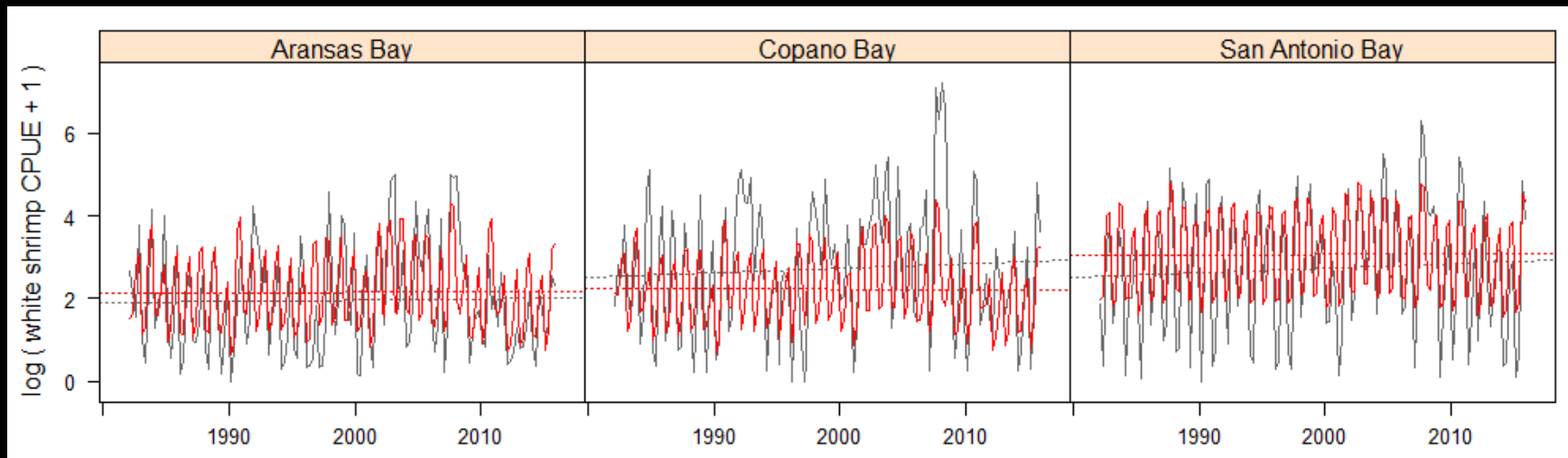


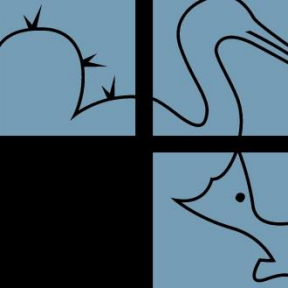
# Seasonal models

## White shrimp: original vs. predicted abundance trends



## Effects of discharge on long-term trends (temperature set to seasonal means)

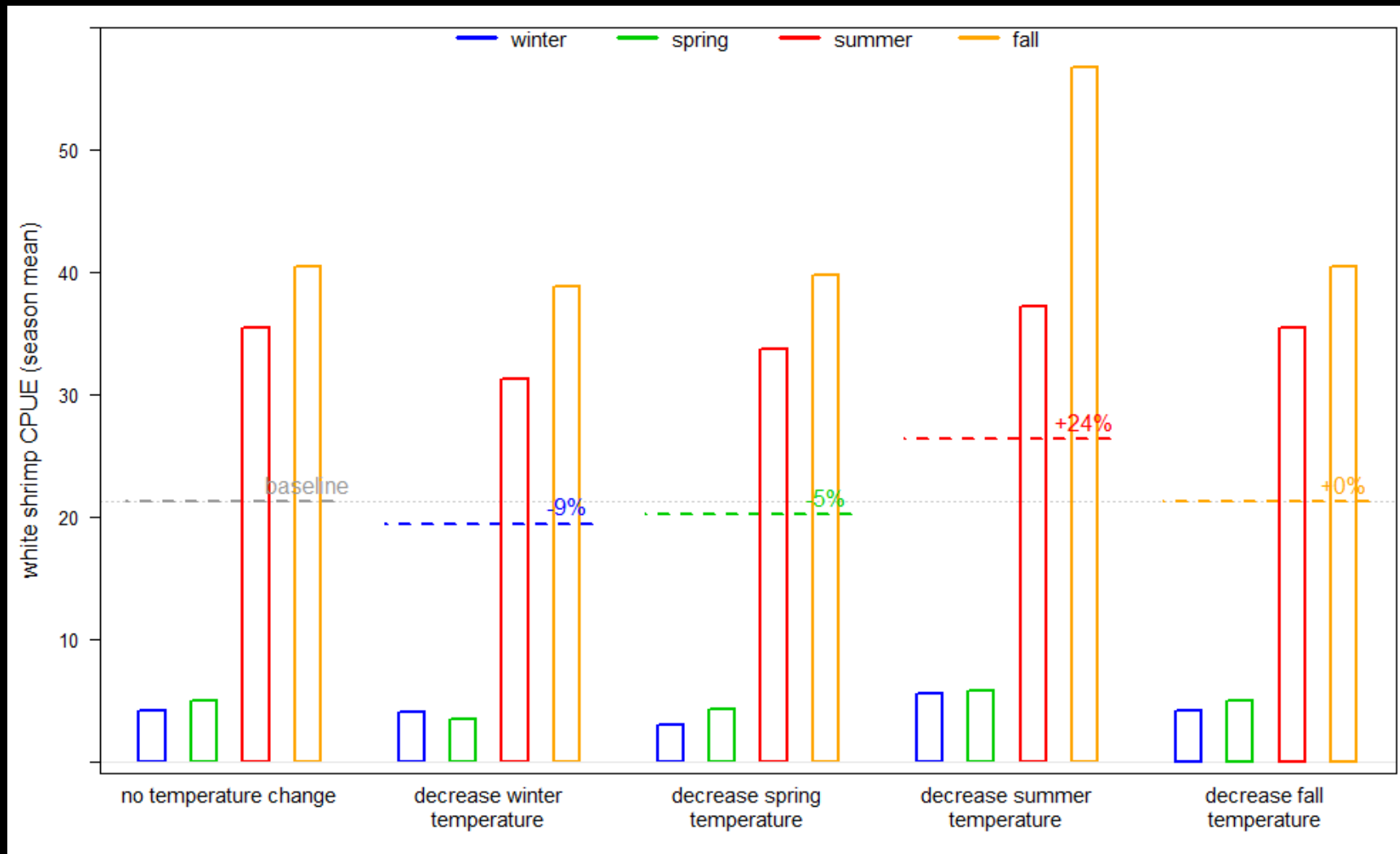




# Seasonal models

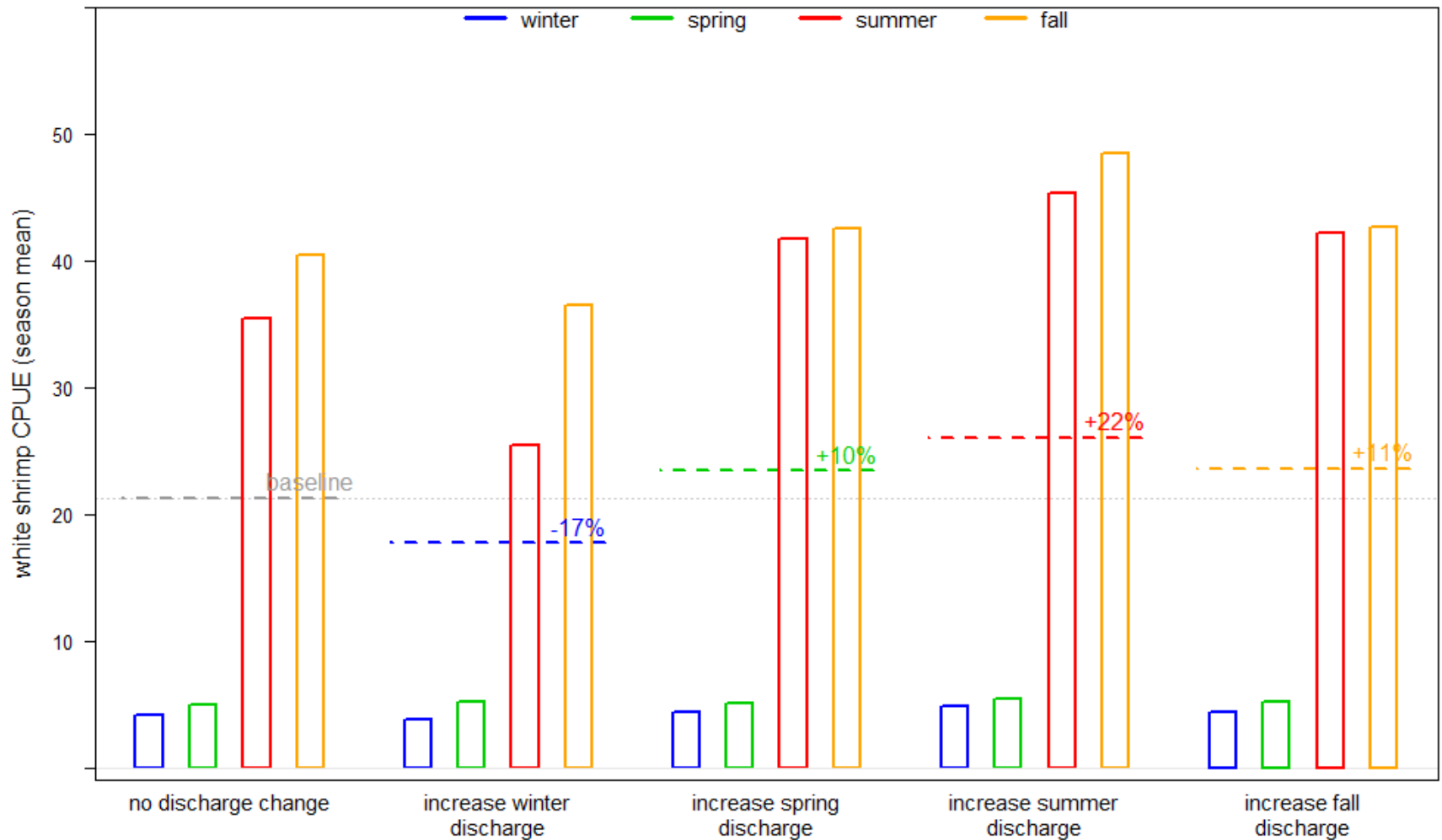
## White shrimp: seasonal and overall abundance changes

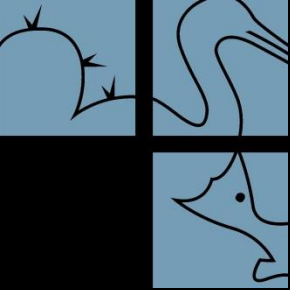
- Decrease temperature 1°C each season



# Seasonal models

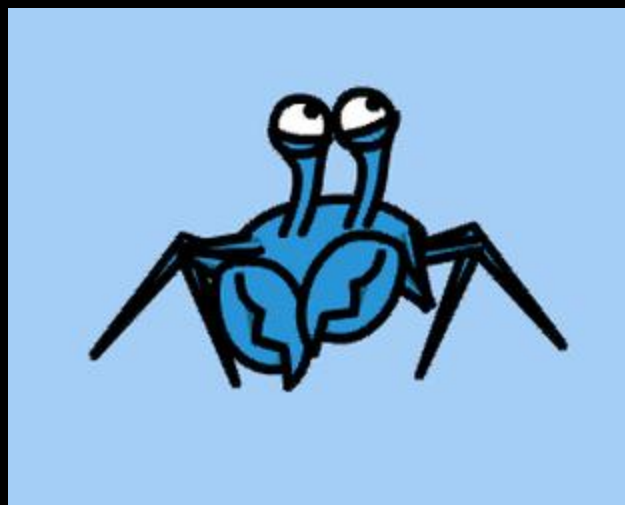
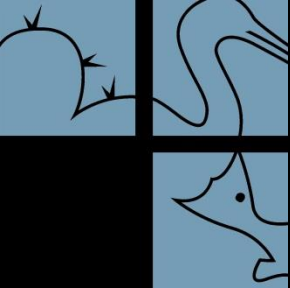
- White shrimp: seasonal and overall abundance changes**
- Increase discharge 100% each season





# Summary

- **Original model structure from phase 1 needed to be altered to accommodate multiple seasons of each variable in the analysis**
- **Predictor variables affected by FW inflows were omitted to avoid using estimated values to predict focal species abundances**
- **Model results:**
  - **Temperature**
    - **High summer temperatures negatively affect both blue crab and white shrimp abundances**
  - **Freshwater inflows**
    - **Large increases in winter river discharge are needed to see positive impacts on blue crab abundance**
    - **Summer river discharge positively affects white shrimp abundances**



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